

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 101

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1899. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2143.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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BUBONIC PLAGUE

It Makes Its Appear- ance in Honolulu.

FIVE DEATHS REPORTED

No Great Occasion for Pub- lic Alarm as Yet.

The Authorities Moved Promptly and are Leaving Nothing Undone to Stamp Out the Disease.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The bubonic plague has come to Honolulu. How it came no one knows. There are many theories but no ascertainable facts. The black scourge may have originated among immigrants; it may have been brought ashore from a slightly infected ship by rats and it may have been hidden in Chinese or Japanese goods, more especially groceries. The latter theory is the one that finds the more acceptance.

At any rate the plague is here and that is the main point. Dr. Herbert is authority for the statement that there was a mild case on November 10th, news of which was kept quiet. What brought the scourge to public notice was the sudden death of the Chinese bookkeeper of Wing Wo Tai's general merchandise store on Nuuanu street near King. Dr. Herbert was called by a Chinese physician and he pronounced the case bubonic plague. A study of

the cultures proved him to be right. Drs. Hoffman, Carmichael and Day concurring in the autopsy. Before the report of these surgeons had been made Wing Wo Tai's store was quarantined. Another case was discovered on Maunakea street near Pauahi and quarantined was instituted there. The bodies of both victims were burned. Three more cases have swelled the death list to five.

The Council of State the Board of Health and the Board of Education convened and took action. The militia was ordered out for guard duty and the Government schools closed. Measures were taken to clean up the whole town after the fashion set in the cholera epidemic. Inter-island steamers in port were forbidden to leave but the Kinan got away with half a cargo. A rush of Japs to the Board of Health in quest of permits—which were refused—to leave Oahu for other parts of the group, was one of the phases of the situation. On every hand were signs of extreme public tension and these were increased by the characteristic Honolulu rumors. Everybody had a story to tell and as a general thing little was lost in the telling. It was safe to discount everything heard which had not previously received official sanction.

The United States army authorities acted quickly in the matter of bringing in men with shore leave. Provost

guards went out and rounded up every stray soldier. Tonight it is supposed that every man belonging on the transports is on board.

The proceedings of the day are set forth in detail as follows:

BOARD OF HEALTH.

"There is no Reason to Doubt the Presence of the Plague."

At noon promptly the Board of Health met in special session at the Judiciary building to devise ways and means to stamp the plague out in its first stages.

Attorney General Cooper, President of the Board of Health, occupied the chair. Doctors Day and Emerson and George W. Smith were also present. President Dole, Doctors Raymond, Meyers, Burgess, Dr. Scaparoni of Turin, Italy, and Colonel Jones of the First Regiment were also interested spectators. Dr. Herbert came later.

Mr. Cooper explained the circumstances of the extraordinary session of the Board, and Doctor Day was called upon to make a statement of the facts which had come to his notice.

DR. DAY'S STATEMENT.

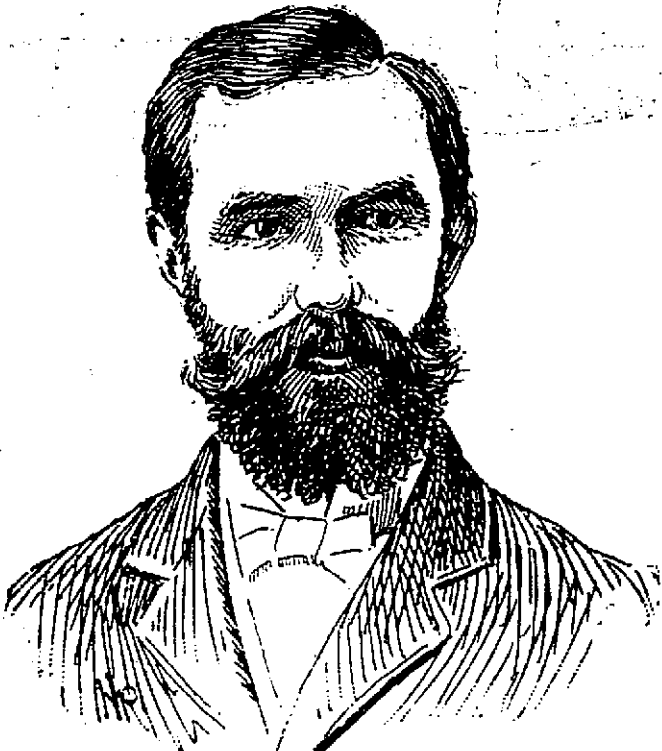
"I am sorry Doctor Herbert is not here, as he was the one who first brought the matter to our attention," said Doctor Day. "He was called to see a Chinaman at 9 o'clock last night (Monday) at Wing Wo Tai's store on Nuuanu street. He found the man suf-

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of Health is in need of volunteers to assist in inspecting the city. Assignments will be made on calling at the office of the Board of Health.

HENRY E. COOPER,
President of the Board of Health.

fering from a high fever, and noticed a swelling which was suspicious of the bubonic plague. Under the circumstances he was not able to make a perfect diagnosis. This morning the man



ATTORNEY GENERAL HENRY E. COOPER,
Who Has Charge of the Health Department and of the Work of Fighting the Plague.

for war against Aguinaldo's personal wishes to the contrary. She is immensely gratified at the kind treatment of herself and Aguinaldo's son by the Americans. She believed they would be shot, and tried to keep the identity of her grandson concealed. Aguinaldo's mother says that the death of his baby, recently born, was due to falling from a nurse's arms, and was not, as had been reported, the result of exposure during the retreat of the Filipinos.

She adds that the women and officers' families are suffering fearful privations and hardships. She declares she does not know Aguinaldo's present whereabouts nor his ultimate destination.

WAR NEARLY OVER

Aguinaldo is Now Ready to Surrender.

CONGRESS TURNS DOWN ROBERTS

The Situation in South Africa Has Not Greatly Changed of Late —Butler Supersedes d.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A special cablegram from Hongkong to the Evening World says that Filipinos there announce that Aguinaldo is ready to surrender if Consul Wildman will receive him at Manila. The dispatch adds that the Filipino Junta at Hongkong was in communication with Aguinaldo last week, and advised him then to throw himself on the mercy of the United States.

HIS MOTHER LONGS FOR PEACE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

Aguinaldo's mother says she desires nothing but peace. She is glad from the bottom of her heart that the insurrection is near an end. Aguinaldo, she says, is not sufficiently civilized to keep from being misled by bad counsel from his Ministers and Congress, a majority of whom constantly declared

THE MESSAGE ON HAWAII.

Some embarrassment in Administration has occurred by reason of the peculiar status which the Hawaiian Islands at present occupy under the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898. While by that resolution the Republic of Hawaii as an independent nation was extinguished, its separate sovereignty destroyed and its property and possessions vested in the United States, yet a complete establishment for its government under our system was not effected. While the municipal laws of the Islands not enacted for the fulfillment of treaties and not inconsistent with the joint resolution or contrary to the Constitution of the United States or any of its treaties remain in force, yet these laws relate only to the social and international affairs of the Islands, and do not touch any subjects of importance which are of a broader national character. For example, the Hawaiian Republic was divested of all title to the public lands in the Islands and is not only unable to dispose of lands to settlers desiring to take up homestead sites, but is without power to give complete title in cases where lands have been entered upon on lease or other conditions which carry with them the right to the purchaser, lessor or settler to have a full title granted to him upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by law or by his particular agent or attorney. Questions of doubt and difficulty have also arisen with reference to the collection of tonnage tax on vessels coming from Hawaiian ports; with reference to the status of Chinese in the Islands, their entrance and exit therefrom; as to patents and copyrights; as to the register of vessels under the navigation laws; as to the necessity of holding elections in accordance with the provisions of the Hawaiian statutes for the choice of various officers and as to several other matters of detail touching the interests both of the Islands and of the Federal Government.

By the resolution of annexation the President was directed to appoint five commissioners to recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The commissioners were duly appointed and after a careful investigation and study of the systems of laws and government prevailing there, they prepared a bill to provide a government under the title of "The Territory of Hawaii." The report of the commission, with the bill which they prepared, was transmitted by me to Congress on December 6, 1898, but the bill still awaits final action. The people of these Islands are anxious to the benefits and privileges of our legislation, but in the absence of any act of Congress providing for Federal courts in the Islands, and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforcement of civil rights may be prosecuted, they are powerless to secure their enforcement by the judgment of the courts of the United States. It is manifestly important, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these Islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings and that the government of this newly acquired territory, under the Federal Constitution, shall be fully defined and provided for.

PANAY REBELLION CRUSHED.

MANILA, Dec. 5, 1:20 p. m.—General Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutuan, Island of Panay, his lines extending thirty-five miles north of Iloilo. He has occupied twenty towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans diminishing as they learn that they will be well treated. It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains and no more organized resistance is expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for packing. Water buffaloes are also being used for this purpose. General Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

ROBERTS TURNED DOWN.

The House Refuses Him a Seat Pending Investigation.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Twenty thousand persons tried to get into the House of Representatives today to see Polygamist Roberts, Representa-

tative-elect from Utah, and the promised developments. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings from beginning to end.

The members were called forward by State delegations, and, standing in a semicircle before the Speaker's desk, took the oath of office.

"Utah, Brigham H. Roberts," loudly announced the Clerk.

Roberts advanced slowly. He had been occupying a rear seat near the middle aisle. He had reached the end of the aisle, when, upon the Republican side, Representative Robert W. Taylor of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, arose and said: "Mr. Speaker."

Roberts paused. He rested his hands on the railings on either side of him. "The gentleman from Ohio," said the Speaker.

Mr. Taylor said: "Mr. Speaker, I object to the swearing in of the Representative-elect from Utah and to his taking a seat in this body. I do so, Mr. Speaker, on my responsibility as a member of this House and because specific, serious and apparently well-grounded charges of ineligibility are made against him."

Then Mr. Taylor repeated the charges against Mr. Roberts, his conviction in Utah for polygamy, etc., all well known to the public.

"Mr. Speaker," continued Mr. Taylor, "if it were possible to emphasize the gravity of these charges and the responsibility that is at this moment imposed upon this House, we will find that emphasis in the memorial, a small part of which could be physically carried for in this hall, but all of which I now present to the House, from W. R. Hearst and over 7,000,000 American men and women, protesting against the entrance of this Representative-elect from Utah."

Mr. McRae of Arkansas, a Democrat,

ONE MORE VICTIM

Native Woman Succumbs to the Bubonic Plague.

LIVED ON PAUHI STREET

Her Children and Near Friends Had Been Attending Her for Several Days.

One more case of bubonic plague was found last evening at eight o'clock at Ah's place on Nuuanu street, the entrance proper being at 89 Pauahi street. It was in these premises that Wai How died on Monday night, the man whose case was diagnosed on Tuesday afternoon by Doctor Emerson as a plague victim. Since the body of Wai How was removed sentinels have paced in front of the street entrances, and the entire locality, which was foul smelling has been undergoing the usual disinfecting and cleansing process under the Board of Health's direction. In the reports of inspectors made yesterday afternoon at their meeting held at four o'clock, it was stated that a thorough house to house inspection had been made and all sick persons were at once given medical examination, but in some unaccountable manner the case found last night had been overlooked.

A police officer reported the case of last night to the Health Department, and Dr. Garvin, accompanied by C. H. Reynolds and assistants, and a reporter, repaired to Ah's shop. In a small cottage sandwiched in and connecting with Ah's house, was the body of a Hawaiian woman called Mrs. Maria. She had been dead about a half hour when the physician arrived. The woman's little girl, aged 12, and a group of friends were gathered about the body, weeping.

Dr. Garvin found upon examination, a large suppurating sore upon the right wrist; underneath the armpit was another running sore. Two lumps almost as large as eggs were discovered upon probing the wound. The right inguinal gland also disclosed two lumps. These were the only outward evidences of the causes of death.

SICK FOR DAYS.

Upon interrogating the woman's daughter, it was learned that Mrs. Maria had had no medical attendance whatever, the only medicines being some pills for colds. The little girl stated that when her mother heard of the appearance of the plague and noticed the disinfecting work going on, she tried to hide her illness, and it is therefore possible in this manner she was able to elude the Inspector's examinations. She had been sick about ten days altogether, without other attendance than the children, and was up from her bed at times during her illness. Last evening she became worse and expired about half-past seven o'clock.

Doctor Garvin somewhat loth, expressed his opinion after his examination, that the woman had died of the plague, the wound on the wrist and the sore under the armpit with its accompanying lumps leading him to the conclusion that the wrist had first been inoculated. The body showed no signs of emaciation.

THE AUTOPSY.

The wagon employed by the Board of Health for removing bodies was telephoned for, and the woman was conveyed to the morgue for an autopsy. Dr. Garvin performed the autopsy which was witnessed by Doctors Day and Herbert. The wound and the lumps under the right armpit were lanced and the conditions presented there by the hemorrhage were typical of the buboes observed in the known cases of Plague, and a culture tube was inoculated from the fluid taken from the gland.

The medial incision showed adhesion of the right lung, and upon examination of the upper lobe it was found congested, bearing the same conditions as observed in the gland under the armpit. The spleen was very friable and fell to pieces while being examined. After the lung condition was observed the doctor did not feel that it was necessary to examine the inguinal glands.

The chain of infection was estab-

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page Four.)

BUBONIC PLAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

desire to do everything quickly and thoroughly. We wish to take no chances. Colonel Jones has already offered the services of the First Regiment to patrol the infected sections.

"Now arises the question about cleaning the town. You agree, gentlemen, that this should be done?"

Dr. Day replied that all the refuse and garbage found should be destroyed by fire.

President Dole inquired if there was any place available for the establishment of a hospital, whereupon Doctor Day suggested that the Board of Health should charter a vessel of some kind, stating that some time ago that method of segregating bubonic patients was adopted in Hongkong. The discussion of the subject of a hospital ship developed the fact that every vessel was engaged. The old hulk Kaimiloa was proposed for the purpose but the project of making use of it was abandoned, except as Doctor Day recommended that if large enough it might be used for detention of the people who have been in contact with the afflicted ones.

President Cooper asked Doctor Day if his conclusions were absolutely settled that the suspected cases were plague deaths.

Doctor Day: "There is no doubt about them whatever. Doctor Herbert has also requested that no burial permits be issued until the causes of death are fully determined."

"Doctor Herbert thought possibly there might have been a number of cases prior to the cases reported yesterday and today, especially in the cases of the sailors of the Claudine who died so suddenly during the past ten days."

Mr. Cooper: "Gentlemen, what are your suggestions?"

Doctor Emerson: "Should we not quarantine outgoing vessels?"

President Dole: "Cannot people be prevented from going out?"

STEAMERS NOT TO SAIL

Upon motion it was ordered that an order be issued by telephone to the steamship companies to prevent any vessels from leaving the port of Honolulu. Watches were consulted to see whether the Kinan could be prevented from leaving her wharf, and although nearly half-past 12 o'clock an order was telephoned to the dock enjoining the steamer from departing.

Doctor Emerson: "I think this order should be followed up by an investigation of what freight is being shipped out or is ready to go."

A motion to this effect prevailed.

Doctor Day: "I move that no Japanese and Chinese passengers be allowed to leave Honolulu at all." His motion carried.

Doctor Emerson: "What about the Claudine's sudden-death sailors? One of them had been sick soon after leaving Honolulu and was found at the time of his death to have a bad condition of the bowels; also a portion of his liver was tinted to a black color. He also had pneumonia in the first stages in the right lung. Just a little gangrene of the bowels. The man was taken sick on Wednesday and died Saturday last."

President Dole: "Would it not be well also to stop every steamer passenger and allow no one to go without a pass? Many of the natives may have been exposed."

It was moved and carried that all passengers be denied passage except those who are examined by physicians and afterwards supplied with a pass from the Board of Health.

President Dole inquired as to the possibilities of taking care of the patients in the houses. Doctor Day said that it would be far better to keep them segregated until a hospital could be furnished for the purpose. It was suggested that the barracks at the rifle butts would be well suited, as there were several cottages in the grounds.

TO CLEANSE THE TOWN

"Does the Board," enquired President Cooper, "authorize me to make the necessary inspection, cleaning up of the town, and removing the garbage?" A motion embodying this request was carried unanimously, and the President authorized to go ahead with whatever sanitary work was necessary in stamping out the plague.

President Dole: "The Government has called a meeting of the Council of State, thinking that funds will have to be appropriated. We would like to know what is your estimate of the probable expenses?"

Mr. Cooper: "It may be a serious affair and I think that \$10,000 should be appropriated. We want to do everything thoroughly and take no chances."

"One other suggestion I would like to make," said President Dole, "is that it seems to me a good idea to have one of the physicians furnish for the newspapers a brief description of the methods by which the plague reaches individuals, in order that the public may not be unduly frightened by a scare."

DR HERBERT'S STATEMENT

Doctor Herbert made the following statement in regard to the probable origin of the plague. There are several sources it may have come from. There has been no access at the quarantine station, so it may have been in the sewers, the food or it may have come ashore in rats from the vessels, and the digging up of the man may have been another cause.

There have been some deaths found on King street, in a Chinese store next to the Metropolitan Meat Market and one of the suspected deaths found in this store. It is also found that rats are found in each of the Chinese stores and that they are infected with the plague and it is possible that in some of these stores the rats could be the cause of the plague.

At a telephone message came to the hospital from Inspector Day, stating that there was another suspicious death on Nuanu street, just above Pauahi. The Chinaman had died the night before and had been found in a house not far distant from the house he was then guarding.

It was stated by President Cooper that plans for a crematory were being prepared hurriedly and it would be erected as quickly as possible; while the cases now already reported would be disposed of by the Honolulu Iron Works.

Doctor Emerson: "I move that the President (Dole) be authorized to have the appropriation for the crematory made." This motion carried without reserve.

When the physicians were called upon to volunteer their services in assisting the Board of Health, some were averse to doing so, stating they did not believe so far that the situation was so alarming as to call for extraordinary precautions. President Cooper, however, was urgent in his call for volunteer medical aid, and some of them offered their services to such an extent as not to interfere too much with their private business.

President Cooper stated that he would issue an urgent call for volunteers to make a house-to-house inspection and to assist the Board of Health, physicians and patrols.

The Board of Health members intimated that they would remain at the Board rooms, which would be headquarters during the presence of the plague, and electric lights were at once ordered put in for night work.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Appropriation \$25,000 to Fight the Plague.

The Council of State met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon at the call of the President. There were present, President Dole, Ministers Alex. Young, H. E. Cooper, T. F. Lansing and E. A. Mott-Smith, Councilmen John E. A. V. Gear, A. G. M. Robertson, P. C. Jones, Mark Robinson, C. Bolte, M. A. Gonsalves, Paul Isenberg, J. A. Kennedy, John Nott, J. L. Kulukou and W. C. Achi.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

President Dole stated that the meeting was called to consider the breaking out of the bubonic plague here yesterday morning. The matter had been carefully considered and it had been decided that the exigencies of the occasion demanded that the Council of State be asked for a fund to be used in fighting the disease. It had been decided that at least \$10,000 would be required to start with and he thought this amount would probably have to be supplemented. Attorney General Cooper would place the matter before the Council.

Attorney General Cooper, as President of the Board of Health, said the first intimation of the dread disease was received yesterday morning when Dr. Herbert was called to attend the bookkeeper of Wing Wo Tai & Co. He then made a brief statement of developments during the morning since the first discovery of the disease and said as there was no history of the cases discovered thus far the disease could not be traced. Yesterday afternoon a house to house inspection was made and there were now 120 men of the National Guard and employees of the Board of Health on duty. Today work would be begun on cleaning the city. He suggested that \$10,000 be appropriated to begin the work and said that the authorities would take very stringent and severe measures to stamp out the plague as soon as possible. There were three more cases in the afternoon. The Board of Health had already provided attending physicians and every suspicious case would receive immediate medical attention. The needs of the occasion would necessarily make the expenses of fighting the disease properly very large.

WORK ON CREMATORY.

Councillor P. C. Jones asked if there was any evidence to sustain the rumor that the three men from the steamer Claudine had died of the plague.

Attorney General Cooper replied that an autopsy had been held in the case of the Claudine sailors and there was no evidence that the men had died of plague. Continuing the Attorney General said that he had early in the morning called for plans for a crematory and he wished to compliment the Minister of the Interior who had furnished them and begun work early in the afternoon. The crematory would be erected within the space of two or three days and would be at work at once. The work would be carried out on quarantine island and there the cremation of bodies would be done.

APPROPRIATION OF \$25,000.

Councillor P. C. Jones said he thought an appropriation of \$10,000 would prove too small for even a beginning; he cited the case of expenses incurred during the cholera epidemic and was of the opinion that at least \$25,000 should be appropriated to start with. He, therefore, moved that \$25,000 be hereby appropriated and placed under control of the Hawaiian Board of Health to meet the emergencies of the plague epidemic, or such portion thereof as should be necessary should the disease prove short lived.

Councillor James A. Kennedy said in considering the matter he thought sufficient money should be furnished so that the military could have extra pay for the extra duty to be performed.

Minister Mott-Smith said there were \$30,000 which could still be drawn on for military purposes. Thus far however the military were perfectly satisfied with their present pay and he thought all should turn in and help without pay if necessary. He thought that perhaps a part of the appropriation should be made by the Council of State and given to the military.

President Dole then put the motion for an appropriation of \$25,000, except an appropriation of \$10,000, to the Council of State. The motion was carried.

At the examination of the body of the Chinaman who died on Nuanu street, the autopsy was made and the body was found to be in a condition of health. The autopsy was made and the body was found to be in a condition of health.

condition from a sanitary point of view, using disinfectants, whitewash, etc., wherever he deems it necessary and also to employ whatever assistance he requires in the work. A cordon of the National Guard surrounds the district, with orders to prevent anyone entering or leaving it without permission.

The following are the blocks and the names of the Inspectors in charge:

No. 1.—Bounded by Beretania, Maunakea, Pauahi and River streets, in charge of Dr. J. S. B. Pratt.

No. 2.—Bounded by Pauahi, Maunakea, Hotel and River streets, in charge of Geo. R. Carter.

No. 4.—Bounded by King, Kekaulike, Queen and River streets, in charge of D. L. Conkling.

No. 5.—Bounded by Maunakea, Kekaulike, Queen and King streets, in charge of A. F. Gillilan.

No. 6.—Bounded by Hotel Maunakea, King and Kekaulike streets, in charge of J. R. Galt.

No. 8.—Bounded by Hotel, Smith, Pauahi and Maunakea streets, in charge of Geo. C. Potter.

No. 9.—Bounded by Beretania, Smith, Pauahi and Maunakea streets, in charge of Geo. C. Potter.

No. 10.—Bounded by Beretania, Nuanu, Pauahi and Smith, in charge of Dr. M. E. Grossman.

No. 11.—Bounded by Pauahi, Nuanu, Hotel and Smith streets, in charge of H. C. Austin.

No. 15.—Bounded by Kukui, Nuanu, Beretania and River streets, in charge of A. W. Carter.

The following Regimental orders have been issued: Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS NO. 100. Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 12th, 1899. The Guard in the quarantined district will strictly observe the following boundaries and instructions:

QUARANTINE DISTRICT.

Commencing at the mauka line of Queen street where the same is intersected by Nuanu street, thence to Kukui street, thence to River street, thence to Queen street, thence to Marlin street, thence to Nuanu street.

The above streets will be entirely closed to pedestrians and vehicles, except those bearing passes from the commanding officer, and police officers in uniform wearing their badges.

By order of Colonel Jones,

(Signed) JNO. SCHAFER,

Captain and Adjutant.

COLONEL JONES TALKS.

Colonel Jones in conversation last night with an Advertiser reporter said:

"The regiment so far has not been ordered out but commissioned officers of companies were requested to ask as many men as they could readily find, to report for duty, and on the first call, eighty-five men responded. The serious nature of the disease and what it would mean to the community at large and to them as individuals in case they come in contact with it, was explained to them as well as the precautions that should be used. They were then told that they would only be ordered to perform a strict quarantine duty under arms, but if there were any who would volunteer to do inspectors' work in house to house duties they might step forward. To a man the whole eighty-five men advanced. Men have been coming in fast and there are now 175 volunteers, ready for any work they may be called upon to perform."

A DAY'S EXPERIENCE.

An Advertiser Reporter Assists in Plague Autopsies.

Directly after the meeting of the Board of Health an Advertiser reporter went to the business place of Wa Loy, 413 Nuanu street, between Beretania and Pauahi streets, where the suspicious death of a Chinaman had been reported to President Cooper by Inspector La Pierre. The entrance to the store was barred up and a Health Inspector stood on guard to prevent egress or ingress from the building.

THE FIRST VICTIM.

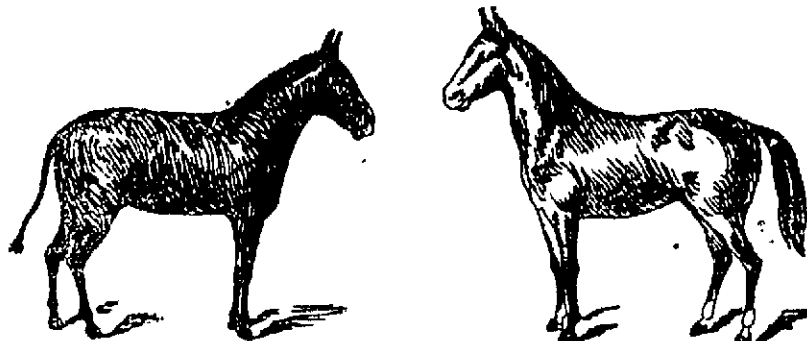
The reporter met Doctor Emerson at the door and accompanied him through the narrow, filthy passageways, and up the back stairs to a small, hot, ill-lighted room, where the dead Chinaman had been stretched upon a raised mattress. Doctor Emerson had been detailed by President Cooper to examine the two cases in this unsavory neighborhood and brought with him a basket containing his surgical instruments, disinfectants, basins and bottles in which to place such specimens from the bodies as he deemed best for the bacteriological examinations.

At the head of the stairs a group of Chinese stood awaiting permission to bury their dead. From them it was learned that the man's name was Yut Hoy; that he was 40 years old, and had died Monday night at 11:30. He had been attending for some time at Dr. San Tong Kai.

The instruments were made ready and the disinfectants prepared, and were taken off and sleeves rolled up and the reporter removed the dead man's clothes so that the autopsy could be commenced. The man was emaciated and his face, with wide-open mouth and staring eyes, was much jaundiced. Closing the door on the curious Chinamen who hovered about unwilling to leave the body with strangers, Doctor Emerson made an incision in the right groin and removed the internal gland, which was slightly swollen and placed it in the receiving vessel.

The left gland was found in an apparently normal condition, but was also removed and placed in the jar. The median body incision was then made and the fluid of the heart was extracted in a wash of cotton, a piece of gauze and which was compressed and pressed off and both enclosed with gauze. The liver was pale in color and the intestines, although not greatly enlarged, showed no signs of disease.

After the examination of the body of the Chinaman who died on Nuanu street, the autopsy was made and the body was found to be in a condition of health. The autopsy was made and the body was found to be in a condition of health.



JUST RECEIVED:

EX MAUNA ALA AND S. N. CASTLE.

71 Head Horses and Mules

Fine Carriage, Buggy and Dray Horses Strong, Young and Unbroken Mules.

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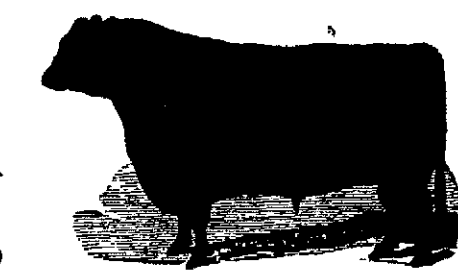
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HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

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Sign of the Big Shoe. - - - - Fort Street.



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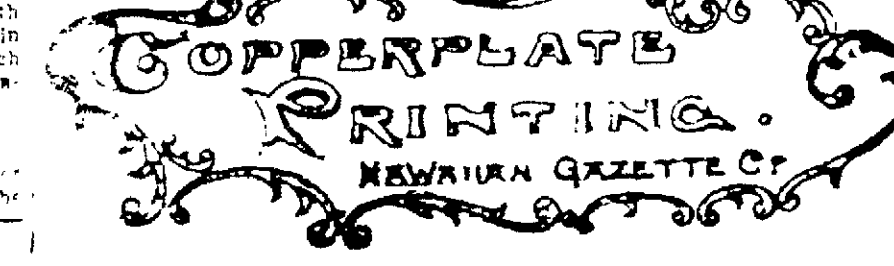
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Spend Your Money

ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
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FIGURES,
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And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

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Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
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Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 3d, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, it is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes placed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the glass of each bottle. WITHOUT THIS NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

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The Eva Plantation Co.
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The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

(Continued from Page 2)

man had been infected by the plague, inasmuch as the Chinese about the place stated he had been sick for nearly a month. The greatest care had to be exercised in preventing blood or other fluids from the body of the Chinaman being spattered upon the clothing of the physician and assistant. Large quantities of disinfectants were used in cleansing persons, and in scattering it about the room. As the body was rapidly commencing to "turn," it was sewn up and covered with its burial clothes and a guard placed at the door to prevent its being removed or touched by the relatives.

It was gruesome work making an autopsy, especially in view of the suspected presence of the dread disease, yet the surgeon, the advertiser reporter, and a health guard, with their arms bared and wielding scalpels, flesh holders, sponges and needles, clung to their work, determined to probe the suspicious deaths and give the scientific and bacteriological experts an opportunity to reach a conclusion whether or not the plague had actually carried them thither.

AT PAUHAH STREET.

From Nuuanu street the reporter accompanied Doctor Emerson to No. 89 Pauhaah street, where another suspected case had been reported. This was in the rear of Ah's furniture shop, which has its front entrance on Nuuanu street. At the entrance to the quarters on the Pauhaah street side a terrible stench from an unprotected outhouse and sewer was encountered, which did not diminish when the house was entered.

The Chinaman in this case, termed No. 2 by Doctor Emerson, was already in his coffin, and a large crowd had collected in and around the house and on the street, awaiting the commencement of the funeral procession. The victim's name is Wai Hoy, aged 52 years, and he had been a resident of Honolulu for nearly fifteen years, employed as a carpenter and turner at Ah's shop.

Making the same preparation of instruments and medicines as before, the face was uncovered, disclosing somewhat bloated features, the lips and eyes already beginning to discolor. Removing the clothing, the body of a heavy man was discovered. The groin and surrounding parts were badly swollen. An incision was made in the right groin, where the inguinal gland was found in a highly swollen condition and was removed. This was the first gland taken which indicated the presence of the plague bacilli, and it was carefully placed in a second specimen bottle. The left gland was not so swollen.

The medial incision was more difficult than in the first autopsy, as the body was cramped in the narrow coffin and the flesh was with difficulty laid back from the ribs. Healthy conditions were observed throughout the abdomen cavity, lungs were normal and the intestines of good color. A quantity of blood from the heart was put into the bottle as a specimen and the autopsy was finished. One of the health guards was unable to stay, and he retired in a hurry, whereupon the Advertiser man doubled up on his duties of reporter and autopsy clerk by using flesh hooks and scalpels.

This body was also sewn up and recovered; the coffin lid this time being laid on to prevent decomposition as much as possible. The Portuguese company of the First Regiment sent a detail to watch over the body and house and prevent outsiders from entering the supposedly infected premises.

The specimens were at once taken to the Board of Health rooms and delivered to Doctor Hoffman, who commenced his experiments upon the bottled contents.

PLAGUE DESCRIBED

What it is and How it Affects Victims.

The Encyclopedia Britannica describes the bubonic plague or black plague as a specific febrile disease transmissible from the sick to healthy persons accompanied usually by buboes and sometimes by carbuncles. There are two chief forms: (1) Mild plague, in which the special symptoms are accompanied by little fever or general disturbance, and (2) ordinary epidemic or severe plague, in which the general disturbance is very severe. In the mild form of the disease spontaneous swellings of the glands occur, chiefly in groins and armpits, but also in neck and other parts, which either undergo resolution or suppurate. There is a certain amount of fever; the temperature is rarely high but has been known to be 104 degrees Fahrenheit. The duration of the disease is ten to twenty days usually, but may be eight weeks, for most of which time the general health is little impaired and the patient able to go about as usual. It rarely, if ever, causes death and is not obviously contagious, but whether or not it is propagated by infection is not known.

THE SEVERE PHASE.

As regards the severe plague, the early symptoms are sometimes like those of ague (chills, often long continued, and pains in the limbs), but combined with nervous symptoms. The patient becomes distracted, tosses about in constant fear of something he cannot describe, has a difficulty in answering the questions put to him, and is slow in answering. He is often delirious as staggering like a drunken man. There is severe headache, intense thirst and severe pain in the chest. The eyes are red and the tongue swollen, dry and furred, sometimes black, sometimes remarkably white. This condition marks the onset of coma even before fever sets in. In other cases bilious vomiting is the earliest symptom. The fever which sets in may last twenty-four to thirty hours or more. The temperature may be 104 degrees to 107 degrees Fahrenheit, or even higher, but in the most rapid fatal cases there may be little

or no fever. Generally there is obstinate constipation, but sometimes diarrhoea, and besides these symptoms there are certain special ones especially characteristic of the plague. Buboes or granular swellings are observed in all except rapidly fatal cases. They occur in 45 or 50 per cent of the cases in the groin, in 35 per cent in the axilla, also less frequently in the neck or other parts. These swellings may occur before the fever, simultaneously with it, or some hours after it has set in. A sudden pain like that of a stab is felt in some region of the body. The buboes may suppurate, and free discharge of matter from them has at all times been regarded as a favorable sign and conducive to recovery. Carbuncles are observed in about 2 or 3 per cent of the cases.

Hemorrhagic spots on the skin have always been regarded as signs of the worst omen. Under the name of "tokens" they are regarded as infallible signs of approaching death. The occurrence of the above symptoms, especially the first, in an idiopathic fever attacking many persons at one time is sufficient to make the diagnosis of the plague. The duration of an attack of the plague may be from some hours to a month. Three-fifths of cases under observation terminated fatally on the third day. Five-sixths of fatal cases end by the fifth day. Most of those who survive the fifth day get well. In non-fatal cases with suppurating buboes the disease may be protracted two or three weeks or a month. The nature of the soil has little influence on plague and the temperature most favorable for the disease is a moderately high one. Where the disease does occur, a temperature of 80 to 85 degrees or more, combined with absence of moisture, usually stops the epidemic. When the temperature rises above 86 degrees it gradually diminishes, and at 113 degrees ceases abruptly. On the other hand, the disease is usually checked by the cold of winter.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Of all the co-operating causes of the plague uncleanness is the most powerful—meaning by this the accumulation of decaying animal matter around human bodies and dwellings. The saturation of the soil with filth is perhaps the most important point. Overcrowded dwellings, especially with deficient ventilation, greatly favor the spread of the disease; but this is not necessarily correlative with density of population, and plague may flourish in thinly peopled countries.

Of social conditions, poverty has by far the most powerful influence on the spread and development of the plague. The races among which the disease is endemic are almost without exception undernourished, if not destitute. In all cities the poor are the chief or the only sufferers. Those of the upper classes who have been attacked have been chiefly doctors, clergy, officials and others whose occupations take them among the sick.

INCUBATION.

It is a very important question what time may elapse between a person receiving the poison and showing symptoms of the disease. The usual time of incubation appears to be from three to five days, but in certain malignant cases this period may be shortened, and it is thought reduced to even less than a day. In rare cases incubation may be prolonged to eight days. It has been thought that articles contaminated by contact with plague patients may retain the power of communicating the disease for weeks, months or even years, but of this there is no adequate proof.

TREATMENT.

No special line of treatment has proved efficacious in checking the disease, once established. Special symptoms are treated in accordance with the ordinary rules of practice and need not here be considered. Free ventilation appears to be of the greatest service in preventing the spread of the disease, and probably in promoting recovery.

PREVENTION.

There can be no doubt whatever of the efficacy of hygienic measures in rendering a locality unsuitable for the spread of the plague. Such measures not only include personal cleanliness, but especially the removal of all foul organic matters, good drainage, and prevention of overcrowding, and since there is no doubt that the disease may be carried from places where it prevails epidemically, measures to prevent such importation, cannot be neglected. When a case has been reported, the house should be emptied of its inhabitants, the sick removed to a hospital, the sound placed in an isolated building and subjected to observation for at least a week, or, better, ten days. The clothes of sick persons had better be burnt, their bedding and furniture completely disinfected; the house should in the meantime be rigidly closed until it has been disinfected. If these measures are taken in time there can be no objection to allowing free emigration of the population. Isolation of the place by a "sanitary cordon" would only be possible in very exceptional positions, and as a rule would aggravate, by overcrowding, the intensity of the disease within.

PLAGUE PROPAGATION

Dr. Kitazato, described as one of the greatest authorities on infectious diseases in Japan, has recently written an article upon the bubonic plague. Following are the important points of the article. Roughly classified, there are two kinds of the pest bacilli, namely: 1. Those that enter the human body through cuts and wounds at limb extremities, and by travelling up the lymphatic veins, colonize with dreadful results at the armpits and in the region of the groin, and 2. those that gain admittance by the respiratory organs and which attack the lungs and the surrounding parts. The bacilli of the latter species, like those of tuberculosis, find their way out in breathing and spitting and are the most dangerous on account of their greater contagious power.

The infection is not necessarily confined to cases where the victim comes in contact with a pest patient for the thing may be said of other contagious place, lodge in a piece of rag, a breath of air, and so on, and thence find their way into the human body. The same thing may be said of other contagious

diseases, but none is so virulent in its power of attack as the pest bacilli, and stray scraps of paper from a patient's house and even the damp air around about it, are constantly carrying out the germs. For instance, in the present outbreak at Kobe, the first victim was an employee of a dealer in grain, and the second and third were handlers of imported cotton. From these circumstances it may be presumed that the disease germs came to Kobe concealed in those articles recently imported from Newchank, China.

Besides the above, there is another object which everywhere makes itself a powerful medium for the propagation of the disease, namely, the rat; and it is almost always the case that, in a pest-stricken house two or three dead rats, victims of the plague, are to be found. The pest is infectious not only in the case of human beings, but most especially so with rats. For example, if a piece of flesh from the thigh of a pest victim be applied to the tip of a rat's tail, the animal will almost immediately drop dead, so violent being the power of attack which the bacilli possess in the case of the rodent. On the occasion of the outbreak of the disease in Hongkong some years ago, and before the general public had come to realize its dreadful character, carcasses of dead rats were to be found in large numbers on the streets and roadsides of the place. On examination, these dead rats were discovered to be literally filled with the plague bacilli; and steps were at once taken to enforce preventive measures against rats in general. But being extremely impossible to devise any effective means for putting them under control, and the propagation of the disease from this source became utterly irrepressible. Furthermore, being carnivorous in their habits, rats ate up their dead comrades—the victims of the plague—thus spreading the infection throughout all ratdom. The consequence was that anything and everything bitten by rats or soiled by their excretions became the means of conveying the disease to the human body. The only efficient method of disinfection will thus be, as it was then, to burn down the plague-stricken house with all its contents.

Again, however infinitesimally small the wounds or cuts on the hand and feet be, when attacked they will at once become the avenue of entrance into our body for the germs, and in consequence, the propagation is generally very rapid among the lower classes of the Chinese, Indians and Japanese who are wont to go about barefooted.

DEATH LIST TO DATE.

- 1.—You Chong, male, 22 years old, residence, Wing Wo Tai's store on Nuuanu street. Died 5 a. m. yesterday. Cremated at quarantine station yesterday morning.
- 2.—Ching Wy How, nearly 45; residence rear of Ah's furniture store, No. 89 Pauhaah street. Died 9 o'clock Monday night. Cremated last night.
- 3.—Yuk Hoy, male, 40 years of age; residence 413 Nuuanu street. Died Monday night at 11:30. Cremated last night.
- 4.—Tam Kwock, Yee, male, 44 years of age; residence Mauakea street. Died last night.
- 5.—Nakaualla, South Sea Islander, 27 years of age; residence Queen street near Millian street, behind the Opera House. Died at 2 p. m. yesterday. Cremated yesterday afternoon.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The new crematory to be erected on quarantine island will cost about \$1,000.

Dr. Wood, being ill and confined to his house, was unable to be present at the Board of Health meeting.

Minister Mott-Smith issued an order yesterday closing all the public schools of the city, on account of the plague.

The Health office was crowded yesterday afternoon with people desiring passes to leave Honolulu upon the steamers.

The Kinau got away yesterday before she could be prevented from so doing by telephonic order from the President of the Board of Health.

Armstrong Smith, Principal of Kaulani School, was one of the first to volunteer his services to the government and will take charge of a hospital, if necessary.

A squad of twenty guardsmen on Nuuanu street were supplied with lanterns last night. The "Light Brigade" patrolled the infected streets and alley ways.

The Oahu College and Preparatory schools were both closed yesterday at the conclusion of the days work and will remain so until the health conditions are improved.

Passengers leaving for other ports will be compelled to go upon the steamer and stay in quarantine outside the channel for seven days before proceeding upon their journey.

"Jack" McVeigh of the Quarantine Station came in yesterday to take charge of the detail work in the Board of Health office during the present pressure of work on the plague.

Dr. Hoffman of the Bacteriological Station says his plague cultures are growing very rapidly and that several of the guinea pigs inoculated yesterday afternoon are already dead.

Colonel Jones and staff were busy yesterday going the rounds of the infected districts and establishing cordons of guardsmen wherever the Health officers deemed their presence necessary.

The hotels and restaurants have been notified that they must have kept on the premises if they leave the premises the day before to return to the quarantine station.

Many business houses say that the appearance of the plague in the city has raised many people to a more prudent Christmas order, and

small. This is noticeably so in the candy business.

Minister Cooper remained last night at the Hawaiian Hotel where he could be within easy call of the Health Department.

All the guardsmen of the Regiment were dined at the Occidental Hotel last evening. Mattresses have been placed in the drill shed and they will sleep here while they remain on duty as the quarantine patrol.

Work was commenced on the crematory at the Quarantine Station yesterday, and the brick work will be commenced this morning. Minister Young states that the crematory will be completed in three days.

Dr. Garvin took the first night watch at the Health headquarters, and Dr. Emerson the second. Captain Cottrell of the Regiment took the midnight watch and Lieut. Winant takes the early morning watch.

Many Portuguese women and children and a few others of different nationalities, have been overhauling and digging into the garbage as it is dumped at Kakaako. As a sanitary measure this should be stopped.

During yesterday the Bacteriological Department at the Board of Health was busy in microscopic preparation and examination of suspected cases of plague and cultures were started which will be ready for examination shortly. Two inoculations of animals were also made, which now await development.

THE BIG PRIZE TURKEY

"A Merry Christmas, Bob" said Scrooge, with an earnestness that could not be mistaken, as he clapped him on the back. "A merrier Christmas, my good fellow, than I have given you for many a year. I'll raise your salary, and we will discuss your affairs this afternoon over a bowl of smoking bison. Make up the fires and buy another coal-scuttle, Bob Cratchit."

And as to the big prize turkey which the regenerated Scrooge sent to Camden Town, do we not all know what sort of bird it was? That turkey never could have stood upon its legs, Mr. Dickens says. They must have snapped short off like sticks of sealing wax. Hoy they managed to cook and eat that phenomenon the author doesn't say, as it was twice the size of Tiny Tim. Yet they did it somehow, and it was a mercy if the family (previously half starved) didn't all fall off the unwanted gorging of that wonderful Christmas day.

Even assuming (as we easily may) that the transmutation of an old skinflint like Scrooge into a high priest of charity was quite beyond the common run of modern miracles, and that diners from such sources are as rare as they are welcome, it still remains true that human nature is apt to be at its best at Christmas, especially in England, where, of all countries in Christendom, most is made of that gentle and kindly holiday.

Yet, sad to tell, the very jollity and generosity of Christmas leads to regrettable excesses. People eat and drink too much, and suffer accordingly. The roast and the boiled, the mince pies, the plum puddings, the tremendous flushings of wine, beer, and other beverages. These things overload the stomach and give the digestion more work than it can do, and punishment follows. For Nature has no favorites; she treats those who violate her laws on the 25th December exactly as though they had committed the offence on the first Monday in August.

And as to the chronic dyspeptics, of whom there are enough in this old island to cram all the parks in London, they catch it fearfully about Christmas-time. For, in spite of all warnings, they will go in for heavy meals and take the chances. Often the penalty is an acute attack which may threaten life, and nearly always weeks of pain and digestive disorders, whereof there are as many kinds as the body has organs and functions.

To them Christmas may be "merry" for an hour or two, then their merriest turns into misery, as October fogs and rains succeed a hot summer.

Now the writer is far from advising a free indulgence in the gustatory and bibulous festivities of the country's most popular holiday, but there is no use protesting against the fixed resolution of the people to enjoy themselves on that occasion. The customs and traditions of centuries are behind it, and you might as well whistle in the teeth of a north-east gale.

As a prophylactic and a cure for the evils alluded to, I can only recommend the universal use of Mother Selgel's Syrup, known to all as the best stimulant and digestant in the world.

In a letter dated January 10, 1899, a gentleman of Birmingham, who loves the pleasures of the table, and has money enough to buy whatever he wants, writes thus: "It is only fair that I should thank you, as I do with all my heart, for the good done me by Mother Selgel's Syrup. For years I have been vexed with indigestion, and it always had a tormenting spell of it after any public banquet or uncommon intake of rich food. Still, I was seldom able to resist temptation, although I understood perfectly well what yielding to it was sure to cost me. I have sought a preventive or a cure in vain at the hands of the best physicians, all of whom assured me that there was but one way, namely, to live on a low diet, and let luxuries alone."

"But this did not suit me, and I broke through the regulations frequently with the inevitable results. However, when I began to use Mother Selgel's Syrup I had (almost) a license to do as I pleased. After an inviting but most risky dinner last Christmas I took a double dose of 'Mother Selgel,' and scarcely suffered at all. I told my experience, and a dozen friends adopted this amazing remedy right off. I am convinced that with a little caution and a dose of Mother Selgel's Syrup now and then, one may bid defiance to dyspepsia and the abominable ailments it sets up. Thanking you a second time, I am, yours truly, JOHN MACFARLANE."

With these facts we wish to commend a healthy Christmas to the British people.

Likelihood is expected to return to the steamer Capt. due here from San Francisco on December 20th. She may have to go into quarantine with the rest of the Honolulu passengers.

Many business houses say that the appearance of the plague in the city has raised many people to a more prudent Christmas order, and

Read the Daily Advertiser.

LOST ON A REEF

Fate of Island Steamer Kilohana.

She Went Ashore Early Sunday Morning Near Lahaina Mate was Asleep on Duty.

The new island steamer Kilohana is ashore and a total loss on Maui. Early Sunday morning the vessel, owing, it is presumed, to an error of calculation, struck Lahaina reef. There was no chance to save her and she had to be abandoned. The vessel belonged to the Inter-Island company and was built at Port Blakeley, Wash., about a year ago. She cost over \$50,000 and her loss includes this sum and the value of a cargo of coal, cement and sundries. All that was saved from the wreck besides the lives of the crew and the two passengers was some machinery.

The Kilohana was in charge of Nicholson, master, who was making his second trip. He was not on deck at the time of the accident but had left instructions with the mate how to keep the vessel headed. He claims that the mate went to sleep. Chief Engineer Tullander says the accident occurred about midnight and that all hands worked until 4 a. m. to get the Kilohana off. But it was no use.

The Inter-Island people say there was an error in calculation and a misplacement of lights.

When the Mauna Loa passed yesterday morning the Kilohana was rapidly breaking up, her bottom was gone and her condition hopeless.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

Correspondent Advocates Increased Australian Importations.

Householders will probably be called upon shortly to face a further increase in the price of meat. The limited supply of late has caused considerable uneasiness in the community, and the outlook is by no means encouraging.

It is generally known that the bulk of the meat importation comes from the Mainland, where the scarcity in production has brought about a considerable rise in prices, while the Australian shipments have been considerably curtailed by reason of limited accommodations upon the steamers. The following communication explains itself:

Editor Advertiser: With reference to the present unsatisfactory condition of the local meat supply, and the statement in an afternoon paper that on account of the general rise in prices on the Coast a further increase is contemplated here, one is tempted to express an opinion that a contract to import regular quantities by every steamer from Australia and New Zealand would induce the steamship agents to increase the capacity of the cold-storage chambers on their vessels, and so enable local dealers to at all times supply the rapidly increasing demand. With beef at 94 cents a pound in Kansas City and Chicago, and only 4 to 54 cents in New Zealand according to latest reports, it would certainly pay to increase the importations from the westward, especially as the Australian supply is practically inexhaustible and the meat equal in every way to the so it is stated, rapidly decreasing supply from the Mainland. Latest stock quotations from Auckland report sales of fat cattle at \$3.85 per 100 pounds, on the hoof, and in the carcass 54 cents a pound in parcels to suit, f.o.b. from the freezing works. With these figures ruling upon one side of us and 94 cents at Chicago, to which must be added the heavy cost of overland freight and double handling, there is surely some weight in favor of the Australian market.

JACKAROO

Simplicity of Science.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use without a Failure

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mother. We have set to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effective. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1899.

THE LOCAL EMERGENCY.

While the bubonic plague is a serious matter the probability is that no white person who takes proper precautions will catch it. In ports where the disease is common the white inhabitants do not show much concern. The other day the Advertiser received a paper from Kobe, Japan, announcing the presence of the plague in that city. The news was not given first place in the paper and there were no signs of public apprehension in the manner in which the facts were set forth. The story was as free from alarm as if it had concerned an increase in pulmonary troubles. If, in a place where the bubonic plague is more or less familiar, there is no reason why the same classes in Hawaii should become panic-stricken. We are frightened, if at all, because we do not know, our neighbors of the Orient are not frightened, because they do know. It is a point to be kept in mind.

Encouragement may be drawn from our experience in the cholera epidemic. Cholera is a thing which attacks a score of whites where bubonic plague reaches one. Yet only two white people fell victims to cholera in these Islands. If people are reasonable now; if they avoid evil resorts and alcoholic drinks; if they keep their Chinese and Japanese servants away from the Oriental quarter and avoid the place themselves; if they insist on absolute cleanliness of person and premises; if they do not over-eat, over-exercise, over-stimulate and if they keep from unnecessary worrying they ought to get from under the present troubles speedily and with the minimum of damage. We believe it not only possible but easy to pass this epidemic without loss of life among white people and with but slight loss among natives and Asiatics. It is all a matter of common-sense precautions and regulations.

In the meantime the city must be cleaned and quarantined. There is a present and urgent need of volunteers to make a thorough canvass of the town, to help the physicians and to assist the authorities in every way possible in stamping out the disease. The service is more or less self-sacrificing but when did Hawaii lack for people to whom that would be a deterrent fact?

FUTURE HEALTH REGULATIONS

The local Board of Health is an excellent body so far as it goes but it does not go quite far enough. Its force is not so large nor its organization so complete as the heads of a tropic seaport and of Islands where leprosy yet prevails would seem to require. Whatever fault there is, as we wish to be understood, is not one of personnel but of law. In the beginning the Board was made a bureau of the Attorney General's office with that busy official in full charge. Surely there is enough to do in the local Department of Justice without worrying over problems of sanitation there is enough to care for on the part of the guardians of the public health without meddling over the general work of courts. How often it happens that the newspapers have to print items like this: "There was no meeting of the Board of Health today, the Attorney General being away in court." Properly organized the Board would be able to do its duty at the appointed times and between times no matter who might be engaged in litigation. In brief the Board of Health should be a department by itself presided over by a man experienced in looking out sanitary and hygienic problems who has nothing else to do, a man like W. O. Smith or H. E. Cooper in executive capacity, the one having no other public duties than those conferred by the chairmanship.

Such a board would have the advantages of a standing committee. The Honolulu board has been in the time. It is not absurd that there should be a thorough cleaning up of our Oriental quarter save that some opportunity for the white people should be given to clean up the place. It should never have been allowed to get dirty. It was perhaps the first contamination

they had got since the cholera epidemic. For months and years filth has been accumulating in Chinatown and the wonder is that the place has kept such a fair record of health. Agent Reynolds could not be everywhere; the Attorney General could not see everything or go about all the time smelling of things. But surely there ought to have been several people charged with such work and continuously at it. Had there been, the cholera and bubonic germs might not have found a congenial place to fester in.

Under the coming new dispensation of government we shall hope for a change in Health Board conditions which will bring the sanitary service of Honolulu well abreast that of the best regulated Mainland cities. Then we shall keep the town clean—not make it clean when we get scared, then garbage will be burned, not dumped near the highway to breed a pestilence; then every householder will be required either to burn kitchen offal or deliver it to scavengers. In that good time there will be no place within the inhabited radius where the "odorless excavators" can discharge their odoriferous cargoes, nor will Orientals be permitted to import and sell the decaying stuff they call food. A tenement law will provide that only so many people may occupy so many cubic feet of space, thus abolishing the swarming human hives of Chinatown where, if disease gets a foothold, it is so hard to dislodge it. The city will be cut up into districts for the cleanliness of which some paid inspector will be held responsible. Such reforms may cost much money but they are vastly cheaper than epidemics, even when the epidemic is only just severe enough to stop trade for a while and scare away tourists.

Properly regulated Honolulu ought to be one of the healthiest cities in the world, especially after the sewers are all in. Its climate is salubrious; its water is good to drink, the ocean into which the island slopes, provides the best of drainage facilities and the medicinal touch of salt air; bathing is easy and cheap; food of the best quality is never lacking. Nature has done its part but man has not arisen to all his opportunities. When he does there will be no epidemics of filth and none of any kind that need give concern.

PLAGUE DIAGNOSES.

Everything that goes under the name of the bubonic plague may not be the real thing. Dr. McGrew, Honolulu's veteran practitioner, attended one of the so-called bubonic cases and was with the patient until half an hour before he died. He saw no signs of the plague. In his opinion the man died of something very much less sensational.

The point we make is emphasized by the experience of San Francisco with the Board of Health bacteriologist a few weeks ago when the Nippon Maru arrived in that port under medical suspicion. Two Japanese sailors, anxious to escape the quarantine in which the ship was placed, jumped overboard, intending to swim ashore. They were drowned and their bodies cast upon the beach. The Board of Health took the remains for examination and its bacteriologist, Dr. Barbat, staked his professional reputation on a plague diagnosis. His cultures were surely bubonic. Then the Federal Health officer took a hand and, after examining the work of Dr. Barbat and the bodies of the dead was able to prove that the sailors, up to the time they entered the bay, had nothing the matter with them but pneumonia.

By common consent the bacilli of the plague are difficult to distinguish from certain other germs and many good bacteriologists have been fooled by the wrong indications. We do not, however, contend that there may be no plague here at all. The point is that some of the five cases officially reported by the Board of Health do not come quite up to the bubonic mark and that there may be many others, before this scare is over which will fall far short of it.

Tourists who are here will have an interesting experience but it need not be a disquieting one if they keep out of infected districts and can stand an enforced stay. Undoubtedly they will not be allowed, while the plague lasts, to board any outgoing steamer. This precaution will naturally be taken by the steamship people themselves to escape detention at the ports to which they are bound. However the tourists may console themselves with the fact that there is no better place to undergo a plague examination than Honolulu. There is no more pleasant and salubrious and more comfortable place in the world than Honolulu for a stay of any length of time.

The Japanese and Chinese who are here from the yellow fever epidemic in the Philippines and Siam are a different matter. They are a different class of people and their presence in the city is a different matter. They are a different class of people and their presence in the city is a different matter.

PLAGUES EASILY SUBDUED.

The idea that the epidemic are having "really the bubonic plague" there would now be a multitude of cases, does not accord with the modern history of the disease. It is a great while since the black scourge has done any widespread harm in civilized countries or in any land where sanitation is understood and practiced. India, which is, in some of its districts, a human sink-hole, has, indeed, seen thousands die miserably during bubonic visitations. But happily for humankind there are no other Indias. Even China has reached a point where, under the direction of missionaries, white traders and a Government which is compelled to act for the welfare of Europeans who live in the empire, the plague can be quickly and readily subdued. Almost yearly the disease makes its appearance at some place on the Chinese littoral or in the Yang-tse valley—but what does it amount to? There is a little flutter in the press, a few dozen Chinamen disappear and then nothing more is heard about it. The memory of man hardly goes back to the time when, whatever the conditions in China may have been, any white man lost his life on account of them.

The scare which the bubonic plague causes is its worst feature. This tendency to fright is perhaps hereditary. The day was when people died of the plague in Europe so fast that there was not time to bury them, and ever since then white men have been terribly afraid of it. We forget that Europe in that day was filthier than coastwise China is now. There were no sewers, no ventilation in houses, no segregation of the sick, no knowledge of medicine outside the monasteries and gypsy camps save of a few grotesque remedies which recall the materia medica of Pliny; no acquaintance with hygiene, nothing but coarse living in squalid dens which were unfit for swine and cattle. Under such conditions people died, whenever a plague appeared, as flies die in winter. The world forgets that the conditions of society have changed vastly for the better or if it does not forget, it fails to connect the wasting pestilences of the past with the kind of lives people once led. But who finds the plague disastrous to great populations now? The other day it appeared at Oporto in Portugal and there were, if we remember aright, but seventeen deaths. It crossed to Spain and the mortality was so slight that it was not reported. A while before that time the plague appeared in Tunis and all Europe was aghast. The Russian doctors took hold of the matter in the right way, however, and in a short time bubonic evidences vanished and the death list was but little above the normal. There, as here, sanitation did its perfect work.

In India several immune provinces present themselves for consideration. They are where the English doctors have been able to control the natives and compel hygienic reforms. At Alexandria, where the disease occurs in crowded native settlements, there is no longer, since the English got possession, any widespread loss of life. The other day the plague was found in Kobe but the deaths up to the day the papers left there did not exceed four or five. After that, according to the views of the casual wisacre, there ought to have been a hundred deaths. We venture the prediction that the next news from the Japanese city will not reveal a dozen. The little brown-doctors have learned how to baffle the plague even in such a land of bad smells as the Mikado's empire.

So, brethren, be of good cheer. The bubonic plague, though undeniably with us, is not likely to plague us long. It is being purified with fire and white-wash and it is but a matter of a few days before the active and intelligent labors of the Board of Health ought to bring the city out of its troubles and permit the inhabitants, white, yellow and brown to resume their untroubled courses.

HAWAII IN CONGRESS.

The President's reference to Hawaii in his message is disappointing in that he does not advise Congress in any many words to organize a Territorial government. Still such a system may be fairly inferred from the recommendation that a Federal court be instituted here. Colonies would naturally have the right to organize their own courts. What with a Federal Judiciary, Federal exclusion of the Chinese, Federal navigation laws and the like, Hawaii is not being prepared for a colonial government but for the responsibilities of a more intimate relation with the national power.

Another general view is that Congress should be induced to deny Hawaii any special status. The bill proposed by the President is a step towards the final adjustment of our political status. The San Francisco Chronicle treats it as follows: "In regard to Hawaii the difficulties of administering the government do not pertain so much to internal administration or intercourse with the United States—both of which were satisfactory before annexation—as to judicial questions, especially with reference to the disposal of what were formerly crown lands, but now belonging to the United States, the status of Chinese, the register of vessels, copyright and patent matters and similar subjects which owing to the change of the resolution of annexation were left in an unsettled state. The President specifically recommends the creation of a judicial district in the Hawaiian Islands and by implication the change of the law creating the Territory of Hawaii, which upon the recommendation of a commission duly appointed was introduced in the last Congress. It is added that the political status of the Hawaiian Islands be immediately adjusted upon a permanent basis as in the case of Alaska and must be

been as explicit as one could wish events seem to be carrying Hawaii steadily forward toward the wished-for haven. We can afford to wait serenely on their pleasure.

Mild and crowded tenements nourish the bubonic scourge. Let in the soap-suds, turn on the sunshine, clear out the human hives in Chinatown. That will do what medicine cannot in checking the Asiatic scourge.

Of the Southern Senators Morgan and Pettus of Alabama, Mallory of Florida, Clay of Georgia, Lindsay of Kentucky, Caffery and McEnery of Louisiana, Sullivan of Mississippi, McLauren and Tillman of South Carolina, Culberson and Chilton of Texas and Daniel of Virginia are out for expansion. The prospects of an Atkinsonian campaign in the South next summer begin to look dubious.

The Government has taken hold of sanitary work with its accustomed energy. Attorney General Cooper, who is ex-officio President of the Board of Health, has full charge of the measures used to safeguard the city and the Islands. For the time being he is as much the Government as W. O. Smith was in cholera times. Fortunately he is alert, experienced and indefatigable, qualities that are bound to make a speedy impression on the epidemic.

The steamer Kinau slipped out of the port yesterday but it is doubtful if she will succeed in tying up at Hilo. If the news of the bubonic visitation reaches Hilo in advance of the Kinau, as it may do by telephone from Mahukona, the steamer will have as lively an experience as it got in cholera times. That was when the Hilotes pulled out their fire engines as well as their guns to prevent the late Judge Hitchcock and other passengers from coming ashore.

The Supreme Court has decided against the constitutionality of the Pipe Manufacturers' combine, one of the greatest of the newly-created trusts. This is rightly interpreted as a body blow to combinations in restraint of trade and will go far to strengthen the hands of Congress in the effort to improve the Interstate Commerce law. That such an effort will be made is supposable as the Republicans naturally want to do all they can to neutralize a Democratic anti-trust campaign next year.

Things are about as they were in South Africa, although there are disquieting suggestions from Ladysmith where the Boers appear to be concentrating. The gravity of the war is impressing itself more strongly on the British who, it is said, are preparing to supersede General Sir Redvers Buller with Lord Roberts of Kandahar. Sir Redvers Buller is slow in getting to the front but he could probably arrive there far in advance of Lord Roberts who is now in Ireland. The point seems to be that a bigger man is wanted for the job.

The public may rest assured that there will be nothing sensational in the daily accounts of the plague appearing in this journal save what may be imparted by the news. The Advertiser is anxious to allay unnecessary alarm and is doing its best to get at the exact facts and relate them soberly. Its news-gatherers are not at work on the outside, where rumors are many and mostly false, but in the midst of the events which they describe. One reporter was present yesterday at two autopsies. Whatever risk was involved he cheerfully took so that the Advertiser's history of current events might be authentic as well as complete.

The President's reference to Hawaii is not as comprehensive as we could wish but it is a step towards the final adjustment of our political status. The San Francisco Chronicle treats it as follows: "In regard to Hawaii the difficulties of administering the government do not pertain so much to internal administration or intercourse with the United States—both of which were satisfactory before annexation—as to judicial questions, especially with reference to the disposal of what were formerly crown lands, but now belonging to the United States, the status of Chinese, the register of vessels, copyright and patent matters and similar subjects which owing to the change of the resolution of annexation were left in an unsettled state. The President specifically recommends the creation of a judicial district in the Hawaiian Islands and by implication the change of the law creating the Territory of Hawaii, which upon the recommendation of a commission duly appointed was introduced in the last Congress. It is added that the political status of the Hawaiian Islands be immediately adjusted upon a permanent basis as in the case of Alaska and must be

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The local correspondent of a Chicago paper publishes the statement that the affairs of Hawaii are in "confusion" owing to President McKinley's unwillingness to accept Minister Damon's resignation. Luckily, the confusion has not been great enough to call out the police but there is no knowing what may happen.

The losses of the British at the battle of the Modder river show a total of 73 killed, 372 wounded and 7 missing. Nothing could testify more clearly to the marksmanship of the Boers, while the fact that the Queen's soldiers won in spite of it gives proof of their exceptional courage. Both sides are finding foemen worthy of their steel.

One more death from the plague increases the mortality to six. This sums up the losses since Monday night, making an average of less than two per day. People die faster than that from epidemics which cause no public scare. As the Board of Health is cleaning all the infected places as they were never cleansed before the public may, without undue optimism, look for a still lower death rate during the next three or one-half days.

The Associated Press and special correspondents in this city will deserve well of Hawaii if they restrain the sensational impulse and report the plague as it is. To write it up after the fashion of the cholera scare would be to do the maximum of harm and the minimum of good. So far the plague has caused very little damage. If it does not greatly expand, common sense will dictate that no alarm bell be sounded in the American press with all which that might imply of prolonged quarantine and diminished travel.

The strain between Great Britain and France continues. It has been increased by a menacing speech of Mr. Chamberlain which caused the French Ambassador to return to Paris. The British Ambassador will, in turn, apply for leave of absence, leaving the diplomatic relations of the two countries to go on as best they can. Extreme jingo papers in France say war is inevitable, but so many inevitable wars come to nothing that Englishmen will probably not give up the idea, as yet, of going to the Paris fair.

New York also has a touch of the bubonic plague and the yellow prairie are making the most of it. So far the deaths have been no more than two or three, which is about the record of banana-peel fatalities in the summer time. It is singular with what equanimity a town will stand a hundred deaths from the grip and how quickly it will go wild over less than a half-dozen from some more mysterious malady.

It is gratifying to learn that the official investigation of the case of Mrs. Collins, the woman who died after a voyage on the transport Tartar, shows that she was not starved to death as the Coast papers alleged. The report of Major Gallagher says "It is true Mrs. Collins did not eat much on the transport, but neither did any of the other sick passengers, all of them in much better health than she was, too. And after Mrs. Collins came ashore and was provided for at the house of Mrs. Brett, she did not eat either and food had to be forced upon her. It was true Mrs. Collins did not have the constant attendance of a trained nurse while she was on the transport, but it is also true she refused, in a manner that left no opportunity for further advances, all offers of assistance from the other ladies on the vessel. She had on her person jewelry and money to the value of many thousands of dollars but these were taken in charge by the captain of the transport and by him were turned over to her relatives after she landed. She was not robbed of \$300 as was stated." This disposes very satisfactorily of a painful scandal.

ONE MORE VICTIM

(Continued from Page 1.)

dished from the wrist wound, which received the bubonic inoculation and sent it through the enlarged gland beneath the armpit into the upper lobe of the right lung.

"It is a case of bubonic plague without a doubt," said the physicians.

THE DAY'S RESUME.

Up to last evening the two days' cleaning and fumigation had been as complete as the inspectors could render it. The blocks which have called for extraordinary labor were those directly in what is termed the "Japan Sea" along Beretania to River street, Mamakea, Hotel, Pauahi, Smith and King streets. These blocks were under the direct supervision of A. W. Carter, E. O. White, Doctor Grossman, Geo. Carter, A. F. Gillilan, who have performed heroic work in carrying out the plan of fumigation. Cesspools are being emptied as fast as the excavators can work, some are being filled up and new ones begun. In some yards slime two and three inches in depth was dug out and the space disinfected. One of the worst conditions which confronted the inspectors was the human beehives which fill up the inside of the blocks. In some cases as many as a score of Japanese of both sexes lived in box-like compartments only large enough for six or seven people, while all around the premises filth and disease breeding garbage stood in heaps. They allow water to collect in pools and keep the ground wet and damp under the houses, and seem to have no idea whatever of sanitary conditions.

THE QUARANTINED DISTRICT

Yesterday morning the inspectors of blocks continued their work of disinfecting the houses and flushing the streets in the infected district and more huge piles of refuse were burned in all the streets. On Nuuanu street the Chinese and Japanese stores were closed up and the inmates kept within the store limits, the military orders being to prevent the people from visiting from shop to shop. Whenever they showed their faces at the doors they were promptly ordered "back. King, Hotel and Pauahi streets Ewa of Nuuanu were also deserted and under strict military guard. The house-to-house inspection was continued, with the result of six cases of fever sickness being brought to light in the vicinity of Kaunakapili Church.

One Japanese was reported dead in the premises behind No. 10 Beretania, between Nuuanu and Kaunakapili Church. At 10 o'clock Dr. Scaparoni, accompanied by Armstrong Smith, drove to the house and immediately made an examination of the body which lay in an upstairs room, the premises being guarded by a sentinel. The body showed pronounced rigor mortis. Quickly divesting the body of the clothing and blanket, Dr. Scaparoni made an examination of each portion of the body which would show any symptoms of the presence of the plague. There was no swelling of the inguinal glands, nor any signs of swelling beneath the arms. The doctor finally arising from the examination, expressed his opinion that there were no evidences of bubonic plague in the man.

The patient had had malarial fever for about twelve days and was under the care and treatment of a Japanese physician.

Upon arrival at the Health Office Dr. Scaparoni made known his investigation of the case, and it was decided that a burial permit, assigning the cause of death as malarial fever, could be signed by Dr. Mitamura, cremation not being deemed necessary. Dr. Scaparoni stated that his examination did not show a sign of the plague.

When seen in reference to the burial certificate being issued, Minister Cooper stated that in a consultation with Drs. Herbert, Day and Emerson they had arrived at the conclusion that under the circumstances a burial of the body would be entirely safe. The physicians themselves said the death of the Japanese did not alarm them in the least, as malarial fever was the direct cause of death.

About an hour later a report of some sick Japanese came into the office, and Dr. Scaparoni and Armstrong Smith again repaired to the same district. A Japanese man was found in a crowded house. He stated he had pains in the stomach. Dr. Scaparoni pronounced it an ordinary case of fever. The Japanese Minister assisted in the search and examinations and willingly guided the physician and assistants wherever he himself knew of a case. Near the place where the Japanese had died a Japanese woman was found suffering also from fever. She had been ill for a long time and was quite emaciated. There was nothing extraordinary in her sickness. In all there were six cases of sickness of various kinds looked into, but in none of them were found any signs of the black disease.

In the last house examined the sick Japanese, who had been reported before the arrival of the health officers, could not be found. In the courtyard quite a crowd of Japanese of both sexes were gathered and Mr. Smith informed them if the sick man was not produced they would all be placed under arrest. In a very short time the man was brought from a neighboring house and promptly examined by the physician, but nothing alarming developed in his case.

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Her Engagement to Prince William of Wied.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Prince William of Wied may be regarded as settled.

WAR NEARLY OVER

(Continued from Page 1.)

to a special committee of nine members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, arose and said he understood the consideration of the Roberts resolution was to have been postponed until tomorrow, and was to be debated after the reading of the President's message. This suggestion was agreed to, as the desire is to avoid any suggestion of persecution.

Although Roberts was not sworn in today he secured a seat.

All during the call of names on the seat-drawing lottery Mr. Roberts had been standing in the rear of the railing eagerly listening for his name, but when the balls were exhausted his name had not been called. As he had not taken oath, no ball had been placed in the box for him, but by an accident he secured a seat. The names of two Republican members had not been called when the balls were exhausted. The Speaker explained that the balls were exhausted and asked if any members had not been provided with seats. Two Republicans and Mr. Roberts came forward.

"If there is no objection," said the Speaker, "those gentlemen whose names have not been drawn will now select seats."

There was no objection, and Roberts managed to find a vacant seat in the extreme rear of the extreme right of the hall. There he established himself.

ROBERTS GOES OUT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House by a vote of 302 to 30 refused to permit Representative-elect Roberts to take the oath. Of the minority votes, 28 were cast by Democrats, one by a Republican (Loud of California) and one by a silver man, (Newlands).

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Brief Sessions of the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Enormous crowds witnessed the opening of the House today. At 12 o'clock promptly Clerk McDowell called the members to order. The blind chaplain, the Rev. Henry Conden, delivered the prayer. The reading clerk called the roll. There were 352 members. The election for Speaker followed. Grosvenor named David B. Henderson of Iowa. Hay of Virginia presented James D. Richardson of Tennessee, Ridgeley of Kansas named John C. Bell of Colorado as the Populist candidate, and Wilson of Idaho placed Francis G. Newlands of Nevada in nomination as the candidate of the Silver party. The vote resulted: Henderson 177, Richardson 153, Bell 4, Newlands 2. Newlands voted for Richardson.

General Henderson upon assuming his office made a short speech. The oath was then administered to the members by States. Objection was raised to Roberts of Utah by Taylor of Ohio, and on the assurance of the Speaker that none of his rights would be waived Roberts stepped aside. He afterwards took a seat.

Danzell (R.) of Pennsylvania then offered a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the last Congress. The debate was very brief, the Democrats knowing it would be futile to object. The rules were adopted by a strict party vote—177 to 158. The seat-drawing then took place. Grow (R.) of Pennsylvania, as an ex-Speaker of the House, and Harmon of Pennsylvania, the oldest member, were granted the privilege of selecting their seats before the drawing. A blindfolded page drew the little balls containing the numbers from a box. Mr. Richardson got his old seat. Hepburn of Iowa was the first prominent Republican who was forced through the late calling of his name to go to the "Cherokee Strip" of the Democratic side for a seat. He was received with applause by the Democrats.

Lively competition occurred in the House for the honor of introducing the first measures, but by general consent everything gave way to the caucus financial bill.

The first joint resolution was by Capron of Connecticut for a constitutional amendment against admitting polygamists to Congress.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President, the House at 3:50 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.

Appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Vice-President Robert was paid by the Senate today. The session lasted only thirty-three minutes and only the most formal and necessary business was transacted. The new members who took the oath were:

Sensators Aldrich (R.) of Rhode Island, Beveridge of Indiana, Burrows of Michigan, Clark of Montana, Clark of Wyoming, Cockrell of Missouri, Culberson of Texas, Daniel of Virginia, Davis of Minnesota, Depew of New York, Foster of Washington, Hale of Maine, Hanna of Ohio, Hawley of Connecticut, Keam of New Jersey, Lodge of Massachusetts, McComas of Maryland, McCumber of North Dakota, Mokey of Mississippi, Proctor of Vermont, Quarles of Wisconsin, Scott of West Virginia, Stewart of Nevada and Tallferro of Florida.

A roll call showed seventy-eight members.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, the credentials of Mr. Quay were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In this connection Chandler of New Hampshire introduced a resolution that "Mr. Quay be admitted as a Senator from Pennsylvania." Remonstrances and memorials against the seating of Quay were presented by Burrows of Michigan and Jones (D.) of Arkansas.

Senator Sewall of New Jersey presented resolutions upon death of the Vice-President. The resolutions were ordered to be communicated to the House of Representatives and the session, on motion of Keane of New Jersey, was suspended.

THE MESSAGE

The Presidential Review an Able and Exhaustive One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Presi-

dent's message was read today. Following are the principal points of a document which is able and exhaustive:

Eulogy of the late Vice President. A Treasury deficit of \$89,111,559.97. Gold standard advocated. Legislation urged for the building up of the American merchant marine. Trusts denounced and remedial legislation invited.

Optimistic review of our relations with foreign States.

Asks for the Nicaragua canal.

Renews the suggestion of a commission to study China and its trade.

Pleasant relations with Germany.

Progress towards adjusting the boundary troubles with China.

Neutrality maintained in the Transvaal war.

Urges that laws be passed putting the trial of all cases of harm to aliens

MESSAGE ON THE CABLE.

The Japanese Government has shown a lively interest in the proposition of the Pacific cable to add to its projected cable lines to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines a branch connection with the coast of Japan. It would be a gratifying consummation were the utility of the contemplated scheme enhanced by bringing Japan and the United States into direct telegraphic relation.

Without repeating the observations of my special message of February 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it.

I recommend that in case the Congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the Government, the Postmaster General be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable; the company making the best responsible bid to be awarded the contract, the successful company to give ample bonds to insure the completion of the work within a reasonable time.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

in this country in United States Courts.

Claims against Russia arbitrated.

Transmits new Samoan convention.

Sacred obligation to confer self-government on Cuba.

Renewed relations with Spain.

Unsatisfactory relations with Turkey.

Venezuelan problems.

Improved Consular service.

Reciprocity treaties with many nations.

Great growth of exports of manufactures.

Advantages of the permanent peace tribunal.

Medals of honor for volunteer soldiers.

Growth of postal service.

Liberal appropriations for navy.

Pensions and those who draw them.

Agreement with the Sultan of Sulu.

Urges settlement of Hawaiian problem.

Territorial government for Alaska.

METHUEN AND THE BOERS.

Terrible Fighting on the Natal Fields of Battle.

MODDER RIVER, Nov. 29.—General Lord Methuen marched northward from the last battlefield at Belmont with the knowledge that another and severe battle would have to be fought. He had ascertained that the Boers, in strong forces on both sides of the Modder river, would dispute our passage to the last extremity.

We rested well on Monday night, a few miles from the river, but the entire force was on the march again before dawn yesterday, one brigade far on the right, another well on the left. Soon after 5 o'clock we came in touch with the enemy. Our artillery opened fire. After an hour and a half of shelling, the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry went forward and found Boers in a farm, hotel grounds and pleasure gardens, but apparently not in force. All the buildings were surrounded by low walls, behind which hundreds of Boer marksmen could be concealed.

General Pore-Carew's brigade, on the left, was sent forward to make a feint attack in the hope that they would draw the enemy away, while the Guards' brigade forced a passage of the river. All this time a terrific artillery and rifle fire was in progress. About 9 o'clock the Lancers became engaged with the enemy. As they retired the Guards were pushed forward to the buildings mentioned. Little sign of life could be seen until the Guards got within 100 yards of the low walls, then a murderous, appalling fire opened upon our men. The walls of the farm outbuildings vomited continuous torrents of lead. It was almost an ambush. The Grenadiers, the leading regiment, appeared almost to be cleared off the ground by the storm of bullets. The Guards fell back and took what cover they could. All the time the Boers played upon them with several Hotchkiss guns, which, however, were fortunately fired too high to do much execution. The fire from one of the Boer machine guns split and disabled a Maxim belonging to the Scots Guards.

British troops seldom faced such a rifle fusillade. They never once saw the enemy and were unable to raise head or foot from the ground without being riddled. The infantry utterly failed to advance a yard in the face of such a fire. By a series of short rushes our men at last sought to get to closer quarters with the enemy. The British started to press forward, pouring volley after volley into the enemy's works and the ground was strewn with our dead. The British officers set the example to their men, sacrificing themselves unhesitatingly. Thus fell Colonel Stopford of the Coldstream Guards.

At length the Scots Guards reached the bed of a dried-up water course and dashed into it while the enemy's bullets swept over our heads. Up the slope to the opposite bank they climbed and stood on level ground, exposed to the enemy's fire. The cover afforded by the water course was gone. They were assailed by a murderous fire and

the Boers simply rained bullets on our forces. No one could live under this fire and the losses were heavy.

Meanwhile the Grenadiers, Coldstreamers, Northumberland and Highlanders were pushing forward on both sides of the railway line, which is higher than the surrounding plain. Every one who tried to advance along it was hit. The whole line was now about 600 yards from the south bank of the river, taking advantage of the little cover procurable. The infantry lay for hours returning the Boer fire, still not one of the enemy could be seen. By this time artillery had been brought to bear against the farm buildings; scores of shells went through them and the walls were soon riddled. Once the farmhouse was on fire, but through all the storm of shot and shell the Boers held their position with a grim tenacity which was made less than marvelous.

Late in the afternoon part of Pore-Carew's brigade managed to get across the river, far down to the left, and maintained their foothold. We lay on our arms that night the Boers quietly withdrew across the river into their intrenchments on the north side, carrying most of their dead and wounded. Thus we gained the field, but at enormous cost, nearly 800 of ours being dead or wounded. The list you already have.

ROBERTS TO SUPERSEDE BULLER.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts will be ordered to Cape Town to take chief command of all the British forces in South Africa, according to a report prevalent tonight, superseding General Buller. Lord Roberts ranks next to Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, and was long Commander-in-Chief in India.

This news caused a decided commotion in military quarters which were already greatly agitated by the ordering out of 10,000 fresh men, under Major-General Thomas Kelly-Kenny, Inspector General of the auxiliary forces and recruiting. Military experts think General Buller has enough to do to look after Natal, while Generals Gatacre, French and Methuen are operating almost as independent commanders.

Continental critics insist that the Boer tactics will land General Methuen at Kimberley so weakened that he will not be able to move toward Bloemfontein or Pretoria because his lines behind will be cut by raiders.

MAY BE IN KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Evening News says it learns that a cable dispatch was received today from an officer of the Guards, saying simply, "In Kimberley," which it is added, may mean that General Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley.

BOERS RETIRE FROM MAFEEKING.

CAPE TOWN, Thursday, Nov. 20.—The Cape Times has the following dispatch from Mafeking: General Cronje with 100 wagons and a large body of Boers, has left his laager, practically raising the siege, although desultory firing can be heard.

LORENZO MARQUES, Nov. 29.—General Joubert has retired from Estcourt and is now blowing up the Colenso bridge. He brings a large herd of cattle and intends to concentrate his forces around Ladysmith.

INSULTS TO THE QUEEN.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The police, in addition to another seizure of copies of La Caricature, containing matter and illustrations grossly insulting to Queen Victoria, tonight seized copies of a ribald song entitled "The Disembarkation of the English," containing a drawing ridiculing Her Majesty. The song had been exposed in many shops and kiosks.

HEAVY FIRING AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—These dispatches from its special correspondents are published by the Daily Telegraph:

"ESTCOURT, Thursday, Nov. 30.—Throughout last night and for the greater part of today there has been more than the usual continuous cannonading at Ladysmith. It is believed that all is well there.

"Our troops at Prere are in splendid condition.

"Reports come in to the effect that the Boers have posted over 10,000 men with fifteen guns, several of heavy caliber, to oppose our passage."

The Daily Mail publishes this dispatch from its special war correspondent, G. W. Stevens, who is with General White's forces:

"LADYSMITH, Nov. 24.—The bombardment of the town continues. A projectile was hit by a projectile today and ran off the line. There was no other damage done. A Boer shell last evening killed three men of the Liverpool regiment and wounded nine more, some dangerously. Yesterday one of our naval guns breached the spars of one of the Boers' big guns on Bulwana Hill, which has thus far been a silent cannon.

"A dispatch from its special correspondent is published by the Daily Mail:

"PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 30.—News from Ladysmith is beginning to come in more freely. The latest dispatches state that from the beginning of the investment up to last Saturday (November 25) there were eighty-three killed and wounded, including both military and civilians.

"The Boers shell the town from all sides, their favorite time for opening being at midnight. The heaviest casualties occurred on November 9, when the Boers made a determined attack, advancing close to camp. They were routed with heavy loss, our casualties numbering twenty-two. The next day General Joubert begged medicines from the British. We lost one killed in an attack on the 14th, the Boers again losing heavily. On the 20th the bombardment, which had been more or less severe, damaged some buildings. On the following day it was announced that the Boers were going south."

THE VERY LATEST

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General Buller is in a very serious position.

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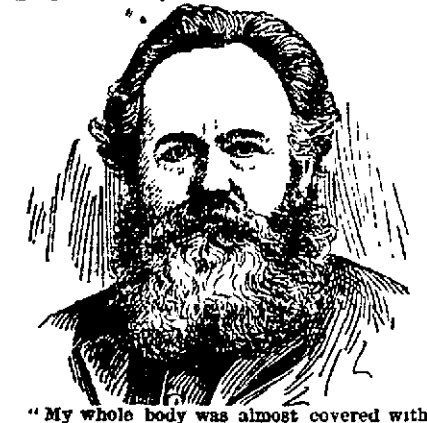
General Buller is in a very serious position.

Bolls. Pimples.

Sure Signs of Impure Blood.

Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood, and your skin will be smooth and clear.

Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:



"My whole body was almost covered with bolls. Reading about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I took one bottle, and was entirely free from any eruption what ever. My eyesight was greatly strengthened also."

Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it.

You cannot enjoy good health if your bowels are constipated. Ayer's Pills cure constipation every time.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Boer fire at M. dder river was the hottest on record.

Dr. Garvin is one of the busiest physicians in town just as present.

Dr. Wood has been confined at home more or less since last Friday through illness.

The body of Mrs. Maria, the plague victim of last night, was cremated at midnight.

David Malo started for Hilo yesterday on the Kinau. He expects to return on Saturday.

Dr. Scaparoni was very busy yesterday aiding the Board of Health in making medical examinations.

Sleeping quarters have been provided for a portion of the Regiment in the basement of the Executive Building.

The Postoffice is very short handed, most of the clerks being engaged in guard duty at the plague infected district.

The bark McNear, which arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu Sunday, December 5th, will load coal at Tacoma.

The various merchants of the city make complaints that the presence of the plague has materially affected Christmas sales.

President Cooper of the Board of Health has learned to talk to three different persons at once since the outbreak of the epidemic.

The members of the First Regiment will receive about \$1.66 per day and upward grading by rank during the time they are on quarantine duty.

When the inspectors met at the Board of Health office yesterday afternoon to report it looked as if a bicycle shop had been opened in the building.

The Hollister Drug Co. are agents for Disinfectine, the best disinfectant known. They also carry on hand a large stock of camphor, carbolic acid, chloride of lime, etc.

The Independent began moving into its temporary quarters on the old Gullick premises at 6 o'clock last evening. The regular edition of the paper will be issued from there today.

Miss Grace Keolinhou King, aged 17 years, died of consumption yesterday afternoon. The funeral procession will move from the residence of Mr. Puhl, Palama, at 10 o'clock this morning. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend. Miss Keolinhou was a promising young Hawaiian lady, who had attended the various schools in the city for the past ten years. At the time of her death she was about to graduate for a junior teacher's certificate, when she lost her life from overwork.

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H

THE PLAGUE

(Continued from Page 6.)

other port in the islands except the island of Oahu without first undergoing a quarantine of seven days, to begin from the time the ship, crew and passengers have been inspected, and the ship anchored in such places as may be directed by the Harbor Master. No Chinese or Japanese freight of any description will be allowed shipment. By Chinese and Japanese freight is meant all groceries, supplies or goods of whatever description carried or sold by Japanese or Chinese merchants.

No Chinese or Japanese passengers are to be taken, and all other passengers must obtain a permit from this office before being allowed to embark.

Vessels that have not yet arrived at the port of Honolulu will be considered free ships if they do not enter the harbor, their freight being discharged from lighters. Such ships will be allowed to take from this port lumber, machinery, building materials, rice of domestic growth, flour, feed for animals, and coal, provided the same is taken to the ship in lighters and put on board under inspection by an agent of the Board of Health.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY E. COOPER,
President Board of Health.

VESSELS EXAMINED.

Vessels examined by Dr. Garvin yesterday were:

W. G. Hall, at 10:30 a. m. There were eight cabin passengers who were passed after thorough examination. A sailor having a high fever was taken off the ship for detention.

Helene, at 10:45 a. m. No passengers.

Mikahala, at 11:05 a. m. Eight cabin passengers whom Dr. Garvin reported all well.

Claudine, at noon. Nine cabin passengers. Thorough examination made. All well.

OPINIONS OF DOCTORS

What the Medical Profession Says of the Emergency.

"I think this is all foolery," said Dr. McGrew yesterday. "The case I attended, and which is set down among the five reported by the Board of Health, was not one of the bubonic plague. One of the doctors who held the post-mortem thought he found bubonic evidences, but I know that the patient showed no symptoms of the plague half an hour before he died, at which time I left him. He had been sick for a week. I shall not be converted to the plague theory until I have seen an undoubted case. I object to the statement that the plague has caused five deaths. It may have caused two or three, but not five."

Dr. Hoffman said yesterday afternoon that bubonic plague was a disease of dirt, and thrives best under filthy conditions. He believed the present epidemic to be the black plague. Of course no one could state so positively until the bacteriology of the disease had been followed out step by step. The evidence, however, was sufficient, as shown thus far, and the attendant symptoms were such that it was safe to say the disease was plague and to treat it as a preventive measure.

The plague is a contagious disease. But it does not follow that every time one comes in contact with an affected person he contracts the disease. The period of incubation is from two to seven days and in very heavy cases seems to be only a few hours. The latest period ever observed has been fifteen days. The germs of the disease thrive in the ground and rats which contract it usually die in three days. The doctor stated when the epidemic was last in Canton there was a very large death rate among rats before people took sick and the greatest death rate occurred where people lived in cellars. There were very few died where the people lived upon the house boats on the rivers.

When the plague is imported into a country, as here, there are usually only a few isolated cases during the first three or four weeks and after that there is a more general outbreak. Dr. Hoffman did not think such would be the case here owing to the very prompt and efficient action of the authorities. As to the duration of the disease it lasts from a few weeks if well handled, to many months or even years, if unchecked. Both nations and individuals are affected by plague in accordance with the dirt ratio. The cleanest nations are almost entirely exempt and only are visited by epidemics of short duration introduced by accident, as in Hawaii. The plague affects persons most between the ages of ten and thirty years.

"I am glad you have called," said Dr. George Herbert to a reporter, "for friends of mine ask me how it was I did not report the suspicious case of plague spoken of by one at the Board of Health meeting last Tuesday, as having been discovered on November 10, and some of them think I had seen this case and had kept it back. The facts are as follows:

Dr. Soong called me out to Wing Wo Tai and Co.'s on Monday night to see a case he said he wanted me to look at, as he had seen a Chinese woman about a month previously, die under similar conditions. I went to see the case, and immediately recognized it could be nothing else but plague, as the man had no symptoms of any other kind of disease, and nothing that could assimilate any other disease. I asked Dr. Soong if he had heard of any other such cases, and gave him a prepared list of questions, to elicit all the particulars of any case he might know of, and asked him to get to work that night and prepare answers to these questions for me in the morning. I also asked him to let me know if any other physicians amongst the Chinese had met with similar cases. This was the first time I heard of the woman who died on November 10 and also the

first intimation I had of the presence of the disease amongst us. The patient had been sick for three days, her temperature was 104 deg. at the time Dr. Soong visited her, and her death followed two hours after his departure. On Tuesday morning Dr. Soong reported another case to me, that of the man on Manuakea street, which proved to be bubonic fever. This patient also died on Monday last.

I am now satisfied that most of the recent cases of sudden death after a short illness, with high fever and delirium, and which have been considered due to a severe form of malarial or remittent fever, consequent on the laying of the sewers throughout the city, have been cases of fulminating plague. This particular form of the disease is similar in effect to acute blood poisoning, and may kill in from six to twenty-four hours or some hours later, being so rapid that bubbles have no time to form. Even when an autopsy is made, nothing abnormal is discovered beyond an acutely congested spleen.

Asked if he attributed the sudden deaths of the Claudine sailors to this disease, Dr. Herbert said:

"I did not see the men and know nothing of the matter other than I have heard it so suggested, but I regard with suspicion any of these late sudden deaths that have not revealed any specific cause by a post mortem examination."

In compliance with a request that he would give a few suggestions as to the best way for residents to combat the plague, he further said:

"By strict attention to food, clothing and cleanliness, will be found the surest safeguard. Milk should be sterilized, that is placed in a pan over a fire and brought to the point of boiling but not actually reaching it, and allowed to so remain for a few minutes. Water for drinking purposes should be boiled. In regard to provisions, the only thing to do is, use that food one is accustomed to, but be careful in ascertaining the locality from which it is procured, refusing anything which comes from affected localities. Keep every portion of the house and premises perfectly clean, drains and cesspools well flushed, house and immediately surrounding land free from surface moisture. The house linen and personal clothing should be a matter of much concern, and care exercised in locating the laundry in which it is cleaned."

It was ascertained yesterday through the Chinese Consulate that Dr. Tong, the physician in charge of the Chinese Hospital at Palama, had seen and diagnosed the case of the patient in Wing Wo Tai's store at 11:30 Monday morning. The doctor's conclusion was that the patient was afflicted with bubonic plague.

When seen yesterday afternoon at Palama Dr. Tong stated through an interpreter:

"Yes, I saw the patient at Wing Wo Tai's place of business on Monday morning about 11:30. I was in the store next door when someone called me in to look at the sick man. The other physician, a Chinese, had been giving him medicines but without effect. I have no license to practice medicine to treat patients in the city. However, after looking the man over and feeling of the inguinal glands, I was at once convinced that the man had the black plague, and I so stated my belief. Later on I heard that the other Chinese physician had called in Dr. Herbert and he, too, pronounced it black plague."

Dr. Tong based his belief of the presence of the plague on his wide experience in bubonic plague cases, having seen hundreds of victims of the disease in Hongkong, where he resided prior to coming to Honolulu, a little over two years ago.

"I must say," continued the doctor, "that the Health Department took hold of the situation in a manner which I feel will prevent it spreading much, and it is possible they may be able to check it. They are using the right methods to make the sanitary conditions in the quarantined district better. The same methods were employed in Hongkong with success."

"The symptoms, as I have observed them in Hongkong, were high fevers, rapid beating of the heart, pulse jumping so fast as hardly to be able to count, severe headaches, the eyes become reddened, the lips become purple and parched, and the body suffers from excessive heat."

The case in Wing Wo Tai's store is the first the doctor has ever observed in Honolulu, and he believes that the prompt action of the Health Department will prevent the disease from gaining further headway.

INVITATION TO DEWEY

Milwaukee Would Like to Show Him Some Western Hospitality.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—The judiciary committee of the Common Council at tonight's meeting offered a resolution, which was passed unanimously in lieu of those submitted by Mayor Ross, extending to Admiral Dewey a cordial and hearty invitation to visit the city of Milwaukee immediately following his visit to Chicago in May next.

In conclusion the resolution says: "Resolved, further, that the citizens of this city eagerly await, with true Western hospitality, the coming of the Admiral whose valor and feats at arms cannot be dimmed by the passing days months nor even years."

SON OF AN OHIO MERCHANT CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 2-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bower, Gloucester, N. J. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

It wouldn't hurt Fort street to get a good cleaning. It is disagreeably muddy after a rain.

DECEMBER TERM

Calendar of Cases of the Supreme Court.

The Hearings Will Begin on Monday
Next With a Circuit Judge Presiding.

Following is the calendar of cases ready and to be heard at the December Term of the Supreme Court, which begins next Monday. Justices Frear and Whiting and a Circuit Judge will preside. There are other cases to be added to this list but as the same have not yet been certified to the appellate court, they are now omitted. There will also be some appeals from the present term of court held in Lahaina, as well as some tax appeal cases, none of which have yet been certified:

Republic of Hawaii vs. Hao, violating carriage regulations; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Kaula appears for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Li Shee, convicted of the offense of polygamy, appeal from District Court of Honolulu. The woman had a former husband.

Joseph Scharsch vs. Kilaua Sugar Co., damage case on appeal from Fifth Circuit Court; Creighton and Correa for plaintiff, Kinney, Ballou & McCannan for defendant-appellant.

Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co., exceptions from First Circuit Court; this is an ejectment case for land in Hamakua. Dickey for plaintiff, C. Brown for defendant.

John A. Cummins vs. Hawaiian Government, action to quiet title; this case has reference to the widening of Bereania street, the condemnation proceedings being questioned. Kinney, Ballou & McCannan for plaintiff, Attorney General for defendant.

Liliuokalani and Brice Cartwright, trustee also have the same proceedings against the government.

John Bohnenberg et al. vs. Anna Zimmerman et al. partnership disagreement; appeal from Judge Wilder. Wise for plaintiff, Galbraith for defendant-appellant.

Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., vs. Nettie L. Scott; proceedings in a summary manner for possession of land in North Kona, Hawaii; appeal from District Magistrate Clark. Achi & Johnson for plaintiff, Andrews for defendant-appellant.

A. Lidgate vs. Geo. Hall, ejectment for land in Hamakua, defendant's exceptions from Fourth Circuit Court. Hitchcock & Smith for plaintiff, Wise for defendant-appellant.

Wm. Brown vs. Koloa Sugar Co., water right controversy, appeal from District Magistrate Blake. Willard for plaintiff-appellant Prosser for defendant.

Au Chung Nai vs. Laupahoehoe Sugar Co., \$2,500 damage case, demurrer appeal from Judge Wilder. Wise for plaintiff-appellant, Maydwell for defendant.

E. N. Holmes vs. L. E. Ray, suit for an accounting, appeal from Fourth Circuit Court. Wise for plaintiff-appellant, Hitchcock & Smith and Maydwell for defendant.

NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.

You know where you are taxed to bear it.

You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off?

The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.

It aches, it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.

Perhaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us.

We will let a Honolulu man do it for you.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Holister & Co's drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was would give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price to the Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Thirty-six passengers booked for the various outgoing inter-island steamers will now have to choose between staying in Honolulu or going into quarantine.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands

Luxuriant Hair

Produced by

Cuticura SOAP

Pure and sweet and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair cleansed, purified, and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP, because it removes the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP, at ONE PRICE—namely 25 CENTS—the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR EVERY HUMOR

SPEEDY CURE

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, gentle anointings with CUTICURA to allay itching and inflammation, and soothing and healing ointments of CUTICURA to soothe, to cool the blood, and induce rest of the system, and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing and disgusting skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, The Box, \$1.25; 1/2 Box, 75 CENTS; 1/4 Box, 40 CENTS (half price). Foreign Extra 40 CENTS. Cuticura Soap, Boston. How to Have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands Free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527½ Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORY: SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

—MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

—DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS.
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH.
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bones treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are analyzed exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphoric Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

We Are Still Moving!

We have torn one warehouse down and are clearing the things of another as fast as we can.

Our moving sale last week on Bicycle Lamps was a great success; we have cleaned out all the stock of lamps that we put aside for special sale. We are now going to offer a limited number of Bicycles at lower prices than ever before so that we will not have to move them to our new quarters.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS BICYCLES \$75.00
COLUMBIA CHAIN BICYCLES 55.00
HARTFORD CHAIN BICYCLES 40.00
VIDETTE CHAIN BICYCLES 30.00

This offer only applies to our present stock, which we do not wish to have to move. When they are gone prices will go back to the same as in past. This is your chance to get a valuable Christmas present—one that will be appreciated.

If you are looking for JUVENILE WHEELS for the little folks, just bear in mind that we have a GOOD stock and CAN SUIT YOU.

We rent Chainless Columbias by the day, week or month.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Just Received:

A Large Shipment of

STYLISH UP-TO-DATE Furniture

Per W. H. Dimond.

COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Bldg.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 101,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 3,330,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,330,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898 £11,950,000.
1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
2. Subscribed " " 2,750,000
3. Paid up Capital—£4,750,000
4. Fire Fund—£2,785,470 7 11
5. Life and Annuity Funds—£10,807,009 17 11
£11,950,000 0 0

Assets: Real Estate—£1,500,000 0 0

Reversion Life and Annuity—£1,415,200 10 8

Reserves—£2,364,750 6 11

The accumulated Funds for the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.
 Tuesday, December 12.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau ports.
 Wednesday, December 13.
 Haw. sp. Star of France, Wells, 58 days from Newcastle: coal to Inter-Island S. N. Co.
 Br. stmr. Carlisle City, Atken, from San Diego November 23, to Alexander & Baldwin.
 U. S. transport Sherman, from San Francisco December 6, with troops.
 Stmr. Lehuia, Dower, 6 hrs. from Molokai.
 Stmr. Niihau, Bruhn, from Makaweli.
 Thursday, December 14.
 Br. bk. Gulf Stream, Kerbyson, from Newcastle, October 13, with 2,170 tons coal.
 Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, 18 hrs. from Hamakua.
 Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, 8 hrs. from Molokai.
 Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, 15 hrs. from Kapaa: 615 bags rice, 11 packages sundries.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 12.
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.
 United States transport Warren, Hart, Manila, (anchored outside).
 U. S. G. S. stmr. Pathfinder, Perkins, cruise.
 Thursday, December 14.
 Stmr. Lehuia, Dower, Molokai (anchored in quarantine).
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Koloa.
 Br. stmr. Carlisle City, Atken, Yokohama.
 Schr. Mille Morris, Sam. Koolau (anchored in quarantine).
 Schr. Kauikaeouli, Kuakini, Kohala (anchored in quarantine).
 Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, Molokai.
 U. S. A. T. Sherman for Manila.

TO SAIL TODAY.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, for Lahaina and Kaanapali at 4 p. m. (subject to quarantine regulations).
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona, Kau and Volcano at 10 a. m. (subject to quarantine regulations).

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Dora Blum, Am. schr., 315 tons—Passengers and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu in Island line, by Hind, Ralph & Co.
 Henry Wilson, Am. schr., 403 tons (at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Wilson Bros. & Co.
 H. C. Wright, Am. schr., 275 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Hilo, by Chas. Nelson.
 O. M. Kellogg, Am. schr., 353 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Kaula, by Chas. Nelson. Prior to arrival, Hilo, Haw. bk., 1,178 tons (at Naimo)—Coal thence to Honolulu.
 Alex. Gibson, Am. sh., 2,121 tons—Has been purchased by W. E. Mighell, for the California Shipping Co.; terms private.
 Bertie Minor, Am. schr., 230 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Honolulu, by J. R. Hanify & Co.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
 U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, November 1.
 U. S. transport Warren, Hart, San Francisco, December 8 (anchored outside).

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
 Br. bk. Dominion, Reusch, Newcastle Townsend, November 10.
 Br. S. P. Errol, Henderson, Newcastle November 7.
 Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, November 23.
 Am. bk. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, November 23.
 Am. bk. Planter, McNeil, San Francisco, November 23.
 Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, San Francisco, December 1.
 Br. bk. Cardigan Castle, Goulding, Newcastle, December 1.
 Br. bk. County of Merioneth, Davies, Liverpool, December 1.
 Br. stmr. Bloemfontein, Bliech, Newcastle, December 1.
 Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, December 2.
 Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Kruse, Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 2.
 Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Pt. Townsend, December 4.
 Am. bk. Amelia, Willer, Pt. Blakeley, December 6.
 Am. bk. Onaway, Meach, New York, December 6.
 Am. schr. Columbia, Sprague, Aberdeen, December 6.
 Am. schr. Hiram Bingham, Walkup, San Francisco, December 7.
 Am. schr. Eric Roos, Seattle, December 7.
 Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, December 7.
 Am. bk. B. P. Cheney Johnson, Tacoma, December 7.
 Am. schr. Jessie Munn, Whitney, Eureka, December 7.
 Am. bk. Martha Davis McAllum, San Francisco, December 7.
 Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, San Francisco, December 10.
 Am. schr. Fort George, Moore, San Francisco, December 10.
 Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka, December 10.
 Am. sp. Centennial, Marshall, San Francisco, December 11.
 Am. bk. Coryphene, Erickson, Naimo, December 11.
 Haw. sp. Star of France, Wells, Newcastle, December 12.
 Br. bk. Gulf Stream, Kerbyson, Newcastle, December 14.

BORN.

THOMPSON—On December 14th to the wife of Alex. D. Thompson a son.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 From Kaimakulani, per stmr. Lehuia, December 12.—J. Burrows, Mrs. Mana, From Makaweli, per stmr. Niihau, December 13. Mrs. H. Evenson and children.
Departed.
 For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, December 12.—Mrs. J. Machado, Chu Goy, wife and two children, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, K. Nielsen, Emma Kamohai, J. S. Barley, David Kalanokalani, Rev. O. H. Gulick, E. A. Fraser and wife, W. A. Fetter, H. Horn, Judge A. Perry, Cecil Brown, Masters Akina, Ten Shee, Nung On, Sam Fook, Afat, T. H. Hughes, Mrs. W. A. McKay, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Daisy Lishman, Edward Weight, E. E. Paxton, W. G. Hyman, J. Lightfoot, Mrs. Dr. Wright, Robert Hall, wife and child, F. A. Dixon, W. G. L. Behr, B. F. Nasc, H. Louison, A. S. Riffe, F. A. Wilder and 270 deck passengers.

BOOKED.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, sailing December 15.—F. Baldwin, F. W. Beardslee, Mrs. J. Papala, R. W. Filler and wife, J. Hatchcock, Capt. J. H. Bamberg, J. J. Drummond and daughter, Tong Hop and wife.
 For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, sailing December 15.—Mr. Brown, S. H. Comstock, F. Gay, A. Johannson, Mrs. Scott, Miss Alice Weight, B. Powell and wife, J. Thompson, H. P. Walton, O. Miles, Mr. Graves, J. Lennan, P. Higgins.
 For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, sailing December 15.—H. Waterhouse and wife, H. Isenberg, W. T. Lucas, H. Holtz, H. Crabbe, J. J. Silva, P. Miller and wife.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The British bark Hollywood, from Antwerp, is due this week.
 The California and Oriental steamship Carlisle City sailed for Yokohama last night.
 The Noeau is due from Kauai with Special Agent of the Board of Health J. P. Cooke on board.
 The British bark Conway Castle is out from Liverpool for Honolulu 124 days with general cargo.
 The Richards street dredger started to work last night after several days' enforced idleness caused by the breaking of the big dipper.

The Norwegian bark Fortuna, Mikkelson, 1,299 tons, has been chartered by J. J. Moore & Co. to load coal at Newcastle for Honolulu.
 The ship Coryphene, coal-laden from Naimo, which was to have discharged her cargo at Lahaina, has had her destination changed and will unload here.

The loss of the schooner Hera, from Seattle with general cargo for Honolulu, was greatly deplored yesterday by a number of merchants, consignees of the vessel's load here.
 The steamer Mokoli came in early yesterday morning and remained in quarantine, taking some rice off the steamer Waialeale until evening, when she sailed for Kahului and Molokai ports.

The British bark Gulf Stream, which was off Diamond Head last Wednesday, sailed up to the harbor yesterday morning and was towed in. She brought a big cargo of coal from Newcastle.

The following vessels at San Francisco for Island ports were loading December 8: For Hilo, bark Rodrick Dhu; for Honolulu, schooner Mary E. Foster, bark S. C. Allen (to sail December 9); bark R. P. Rithet and ship George Curtis.

The steamer W. G. Hall left at 8 o'clock for Koloa, taking a surgeon to attend a case of serious illness there. She will have no communication with the shore other than to land the surgeon and will bring back all the other passengers and freight on board.

The following were the officers of the Kiloahua, wrecked last week off Kaanapali: Captain Nicholson, Chief Engineer O. Tillander, Second Engineer A. Pool, Mate F. Alexander, Second Mate J. Doherty, Purser Ferguson, Firemen W. E. Stokes, L. Pierson. The engineers arrived on the Mauna Loa yesterday from the scene of disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The mail steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu yesterday after a fair run of 6 days 10 hours. Captain Houdlette will not go out in command of the vessel next trip. His place will be taken by Chief Officer R. T. Lawless. Captain Houdlette will take command of the Mariposa on her arrival from Australia, and Captain Hayward will go East to bring out one of the new steamers now building by Cramps for the Oceanic Steamship Company.
 The Grant will leave here about the 14th inst. for Seattle to load hay, grain and stores and she may be followed by the Sheridan. If both vessels load at Seattle they will come back to San Francisco, and take away the colored regiment now in quarantine at Angel Island.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested in the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters with which they frequent.
 Masters are requested to report to the office dangers discovered or any other information which can be used for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
 U. S. G. CALKINS, Chief, U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Summary for the Month of November.

The Rainfall was Considerably Below the Normal But Artesian Level Rose.

Temperature mean for the month, 73.5 F.; normal, 73.8; average daily maximum, 79.5; average daily minimum, 69.0; average daily range, 10.5; least daily range, 6.0; highest temperature, 82°; lowest, 63.

Barometer average, 30.01; normal, 29.96 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.16; lowest, 29.88; greatest change in 24 hours, .09. The atmospheric pressure accompanying the dry weather has been unusually high.

Relative humidity, mean of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 70.6; normal, 76.0; mean dewpoint, 62.8; normal, 66.0; absolute moisture, 6.27 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.93.

Rainfall, 0.67 inch; normal, 5.52. Total since January 1, 22.36; this is 11.52 inches below the normal, 33.78. The past has been the driest November on record (26 years).

Tradewind days, 25; normal, 17. There has been an unusual lack of south wind so far during the season. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.7; normal, 4.5.

The artesian well level rose during the month from 34.50 feet above sea level to 34.75. The rice lands are dried for the winter harvest, giving opportunity for the rainfall of October to take effect on the artesian supply.

The rainfall has been very deficient throughout the group, excepting Hamakua, Hawaii. At Hilo, the lowest on record for November.

Earthquake reported from Hawaii on November 11th at 8:20 p. m., at Hilo, Kohala and Hamakua; also at Hamakua, 16th, 8:40 a. m.
 Temperature at Waimea, Hawaii, 2,700 feet elevation, mean maximum, 70.3; mean minimum, 64.2. At Pepeekeo, Hilo, mean maximum, 78.8; mean minimum, 67.7. At Dr. Bond's, Kohala, mean maximum, 80; mean minimum, 68.7.

C. J. LYONS,

Government Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR NOVEMBER, 1899.

(From reports to Weather Bureau.)

Stations—	Elev. (Ft.)	Rain (In.)
Waialeale	50	4.58
Hilo (town)	100	
Pepeekeo	100	2.56
Honolulu	300	
Hakalau	200	
Honohia	200	
Laupahoehoe	500	
Ookala	400	8.89
Kukalau	250	5.32
Paauilo	750	6.81
Paauhau (Moore)	300	3.66
Paauhau (Eveig)	1150	6.36
Honokaa (Muir)	425	4.19
Honokaa (Kalehua)	1900	
Kukulihale	700	5.25
Awini Ranch	1100	6.98
Awini (Lot 6)	2500	
Niihau	200	3.11
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	4.00
Kohala (Mission)	583	3.77
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	234	3.47
Hawi	400	
Hawi	600	3.96
Waimea	2720	5.15
Kailua	950	0.52
Lanikai	1540	
Kealahou	1580	
Naalehu	650	0.20
Naalehu	1350	0.19
Naalehu	1725	0.63
Honouapo	25	0.13
Hilea	310	0.00
Pahala	850	0.40
Maunaloa	700	0.49
Olaa (Russell)	1700	8.64
Volcano House	4000	3.34
Kapoho	110	2.46
Pohohiki	10	2.84
Kalapana	8	0.35

MAUI.

Lahamalu	600	
Waialeale	15	
Waialeale	700	
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Company)	285	2.03
Kaupo	70	3.44
Hipona Plantation	100	2.78
Hailu	700	4.53
Hailu	700	3.99
Kula (V. P. Pinsky)	4000	0.58
Kula (Kealahou)	2900	0.79
Puomalele	1400	7.76
Pala	150	2.34
Haleakala Ranch	2000	4.41

MOLOKAI.

Mapulehu	70	
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OAHU.

Punahou (W. Bureau)	50	0.67
Kulaokahua	50	0.19
Kewalo (King St.)	15	
Makiki Reservoir	150	0.93
Kapiolani Park	10	0.60
School St. (Bishop)	50	0.75
Heaane Avenue	30	0.65
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	0.45
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	
Nuuanu (Kilek St.)	405	1.17
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	3.25
Manoa (W. Dairy)	285	2.50
Manoa Knapu	300	1.55
Maunawili	300	1.40
Kaneohe	100	1.31
Waipahala	25	0.48
Ahulimanu	260	1.61
Kahuku	25	0.54
Waianae	1700	
Pea Plantation	60	0.60
Waipahu	200	

KAUAI.

Lohoe (Grave Farm)	200	0.37
Lohoe (McGowan)	300	0.53
Kalahe	12	0.67
Kalahe	225	0.89
Kalahe	10	0.61
Kalahe	32	

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED—OCTOBER, 1899.

Kalapana	10.64	
Pahala	9.51	

STOPPED A MINISTER.

Gua d at Executive Grounds Misunderstands His Orders.

Yesterday afternoon when the guards were relieved at the Executive grounds the sentry at the front gate misunderstood his orders. Shortly after he had been posted Minister Alexander Young returned from lunch in a hack and started through the gateway. The guard stopped the rig, after a challenge, by running his gun between the spokes of the front wheel as the hack passed him. The Minister was told no one could enter and the sentry only allowed him to proceed after an explanation.

Shortly afterwards the guard stopped an Advertiser reporter who attempted to come out. He was told that no one could go out unless he called the corporal of the guard. As the reporter was on a detail he again attempted to get out, but was informed that the Minister of the Interior had just been stopped, as the orders were very strict. The corporal of the guard was found and it turned out the guard's orders were to stop any members of the National Guard from passing the gate. Before this was learned, however, several citizens having business inside were sent away in search of passes.

Sensory Quay's friends contend that he will have a majority of votes.

The siege of Ladysmith is growing fiercer. The garrison is suffering from the strain. Shell practice of the Boers better.

A mob at Maysville, Ky., burned a negro murderer named Coleman at the stake. One thousand men were present and many women. Blue vitriol and cayenne pepper was thrown into Coleman's eyes and his face was smashed in with a club. Prior to being set on fire Coleman said he had nothing to say. His death was slow and, writhing in terrible agony, he was hooted and glared at by thousands of people standing on the edge of the pit. Many women were present. He died at 10:50 a. m. His eyes, after the pepper and vitriol were thrown into them, were gouged out, and some say he was otherwise horribly mutilated. Just before he died he rose to a sitting posture and said: "If you take the flames away I want to say something." Then he sank back and died.

OLAA SUGAR CO.

SECOND ASSESSMENT DELINQUENT DECEMBER 1.

Delinquent shares will be sold at public auction if second assessment is not paid before December 23d, noon.

Third assessment was due Nov. 1st, and is now overdue and subject to penalty.

Fourth assessment IS NOW DUE AND PAYABLE.

Each assessment is for 50 cents per share, all payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Honolulu.

J. P. COOKE, Treas. Olaa Sugar Co. Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1899. 5407-2130-4t

KINEI PLANTATION CO.

FOURTH ASSESSMENT DELINQUENT DECEMBER 1st.

Delinquent shares will be sold at public auction if assessment is not paid on or before December 23d, noon.

J. P. COOKE, Treas. Kinei Plant. Co. Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1899. 5407-2130-4t

STAMPS WANTED.

TO ANYONE WHO WILL MAIL me, postage paid, 500 used Hawaiian stamps, no matter what denomination, in good condition, I will mail, postage paid, 6 nice photographs of California views, 5x8, mounted. These pictures represent scenes in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California, and will be a pleasure to anyone. Give correct address. Mail all stamps to

W. DENKER, San Jose, Santa Clara Co., California. 2126-1m

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

New York Line.

Ship Luzon will sail from New York for Honolulu December 15, 1899.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston.
 or CHAS. BREWER & CO. LTD., Honolulu.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
 HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
 Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 2024 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending December 31, 1899, such exhibit to be filed in the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of January, 1900.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

ALEX. YOUNG, Minister of the Interior.
 Interior Office, November 11th, 1899. 2124-14t

Kohala Seminary.

LARGE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS; pleasant home; instruction given in the common school branches, also in cooking, plain sewing and dressmaking.

Tuition, \$50. New term begins Monday, January 8th. Apply at once.

MARY L. GARDNER, Principal. 2130-7t

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND WROUGHT iron frame for building not to exceed 60x100 feet in floor plan. Can be for one or two stores. Must be in fair repair. Any size up to above dimensions will be considered. Address, giving price on what in Honolulu, P. O. box 573, Honolulu, H. I. 2130-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HENRY RICKARD, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned DAVID DAYTON, Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY RICKARD, Deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the estate of said deceased to present the same properly verified within six months after the publication of this notice to said administrator at his office, in the city of Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, or said claims, if any, will be forever barred.

DAVID DAYTON, Administrator of the Estate of William Henry Rickard, Deceased. No. 223 Merchant Street. Honolulu, December 11, 1899. 2132-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Charles F. Wall, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Charles F. Wall, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, Honolulu aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Cecil Brown, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of C. F. Wall, Deceased. 2132-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Gillilan, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Elizabeth Gillilan, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at the office of Cecil Brown, Esq., on Merchant street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated, Honolulu, Nov. 21, 1899. A. F. GILFILLAN, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Gillilan. 2127-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed administratrix of the Estate of James A. King, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of said James A. King to present their claims duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, at the office of the HAWAIIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT CO., LTD., in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred.

CHARLOTTE D. KING, Administratrix of the Estate of James A. King, Deceased. Dated, Honolulu, December 5, 1899. 2131-4t

CREDITORS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed administratrix of the Estate of James A. King, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of said James A. King to present their claims duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, at the office of the HAWAIIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT CO., LTD., in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred.